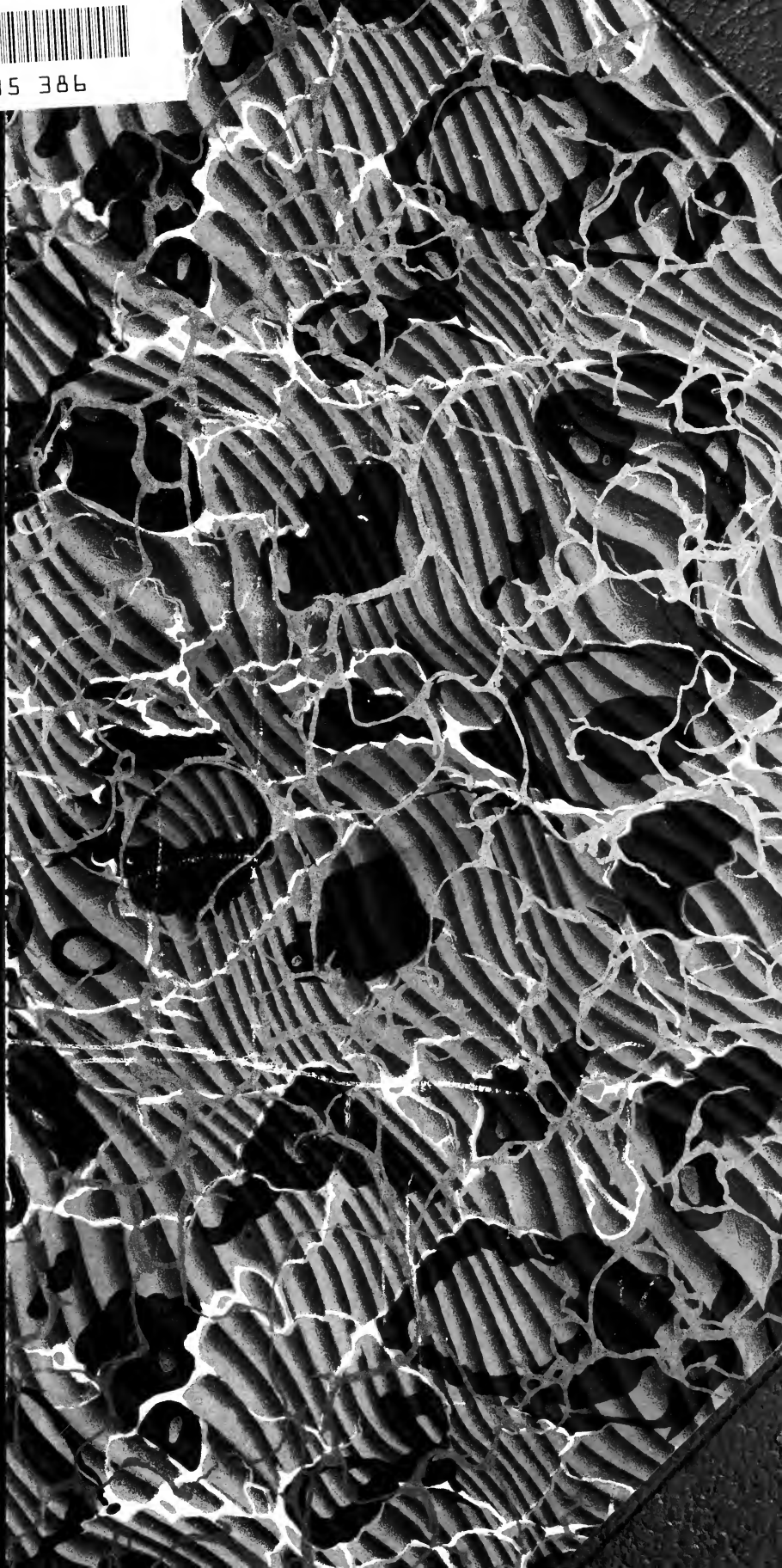


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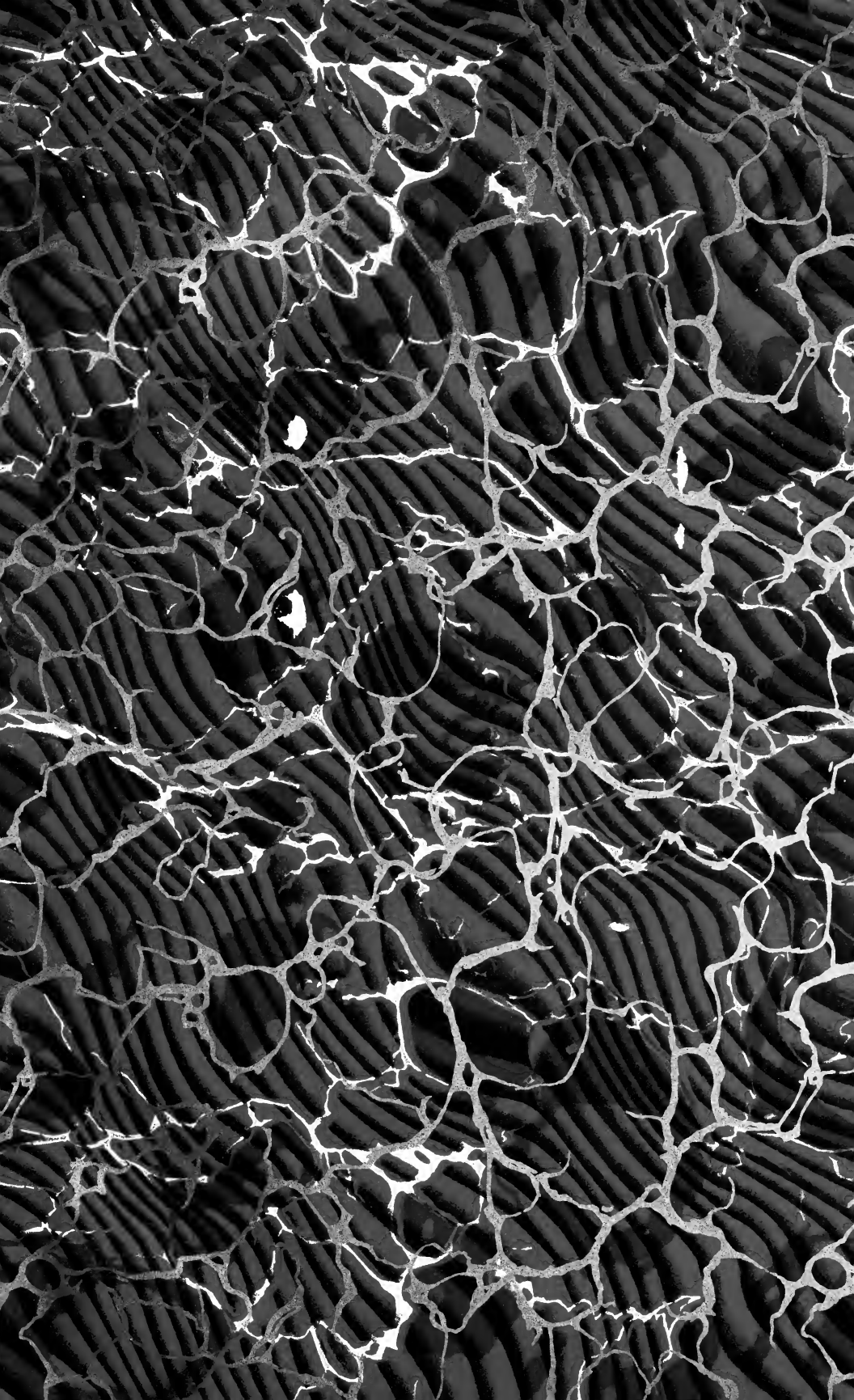


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THE HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY

FROM THE DISCOVERY OF
AMERICA TO THE PRESENT TIME

INCLUDING A COMPREHENSIVE HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION, COPIOUS ANNOTATIONS, A LIST OF AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES, ETC.

PROFUSELY AND BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, MAPS, CHARTS, PORTRAITS, FAMOUS HISTORIC SCENES AND EVENTS, AND A SERIES OF BEAUTIFUL POLYCHROMATIC PLATES

By EDWARD S. ELLIS, A. M.

AUTHOR OF "THE STANDARD HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES,"
"YOUNG PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES," "THE ECLECTIC
PRIMARY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES," ETC.

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PUBLISHED BY

THE SANDERSON WHITTEN CO.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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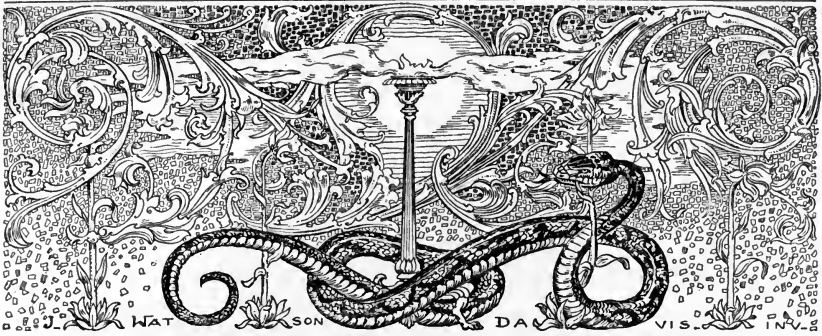


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"Miguel Iover"

"Catalina"

"Buena Ventura"

"Guido"



The Spanish Prizes

CHAPTER CIII

McKINLEY'S ADMINISTRATION, 1897-1901 (Continued)

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN (Continued)

Decisive Naval Work

[*Authorities:* Once more our navy plays its decisive part in the war for the liberation of Cuba. The Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor in trying to escape is destroyed with the crushing completeness of the disaster to her sister battleships in Manila Bay two months before, and what was believed to be a formidable menace to our own navy and our seaboard cities proves to be only a broken reed for the decaying dynasty across the Atlantic. It is an impressive illustration of the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon over the Latin race, and one of the many unerring indications of the "manifest destiny" of America. Our authorities are the testimony of participants and witnesses of the stirring scenes off the Cuban coast, which make up one of the most profoundly interesting chapters in the history of nations.]

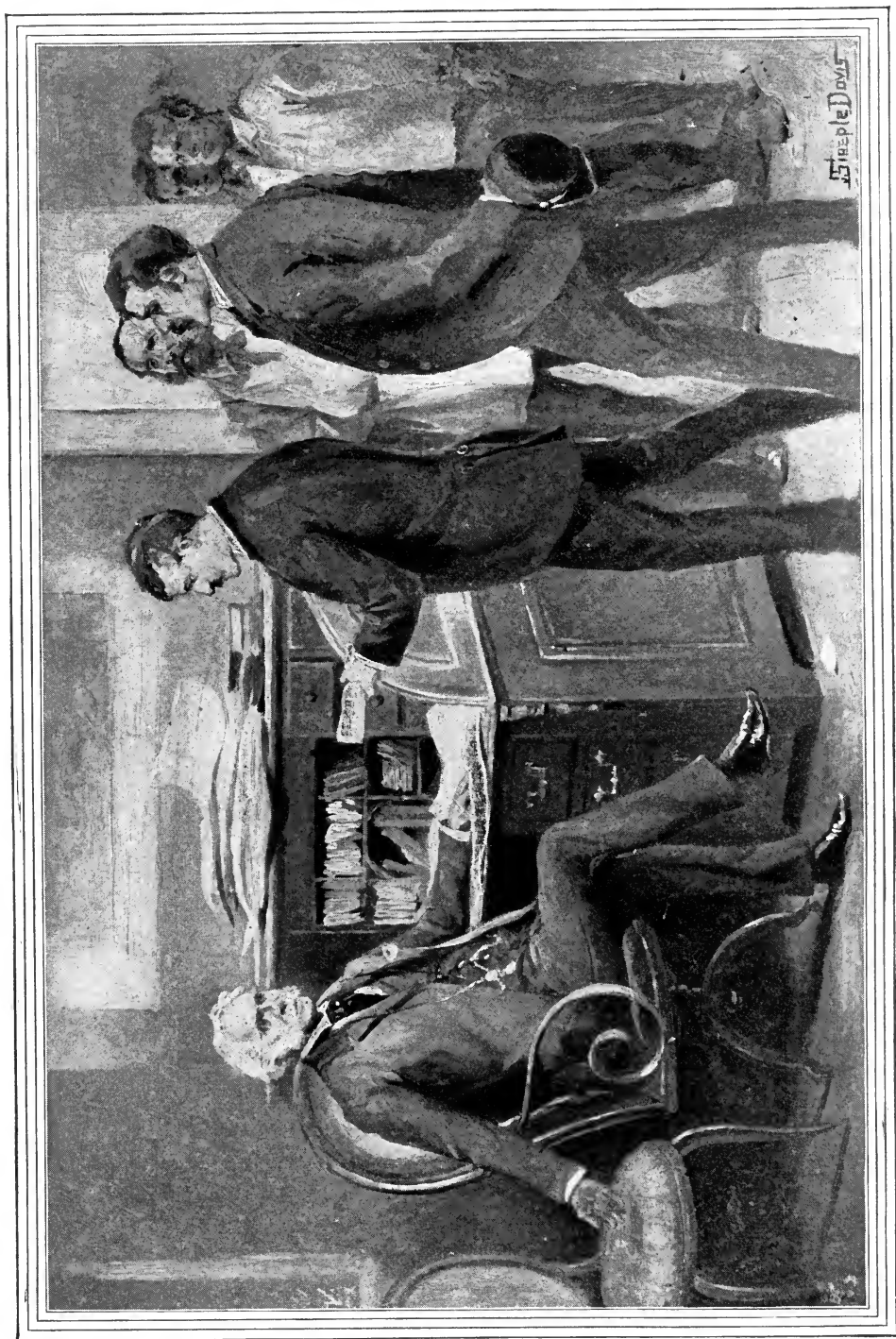


The wreck of the Spanish War Ship

CUBA was making history fast. At nine o'clock on the bright, sunshiny morning of July 3, 1898, the American fleet was riding at anchor off Santiago harbor, the sea rippling softly as it had done for days, and all the signs indicating a continuance of the monotonous duty of watching the Spanish squadron that had sailed through the entrance more than a month before, and been insecurely locked in

by the sinking of the collier *Merrimac* across the channel. Admiral Sampson and a few officers had left the line on the flagship *New York* to visit the army headquarters in front of Santiago.

It was half-past nine when Lieutenant M. L. Bristol, of the battleship *Texas*, lying directly in front of Santiago harbor, saw a mass of dark smoke rising between Morro Castle and La Socapa, and showing distinctly against the soft blue of the mountains in the distance. While he was looking and wondering what it meant, the bow of a



ship thrust itself into view from behind the Estrella Battery. The next instant the electric gongs sounded their call of the ship's company to general quarters. Under full speed, the *Texas* plunged toward the approaching vessel, the vari-colored flags from several ships fluttering to the wind the startling signal:

"The enemy is trying to escape." *

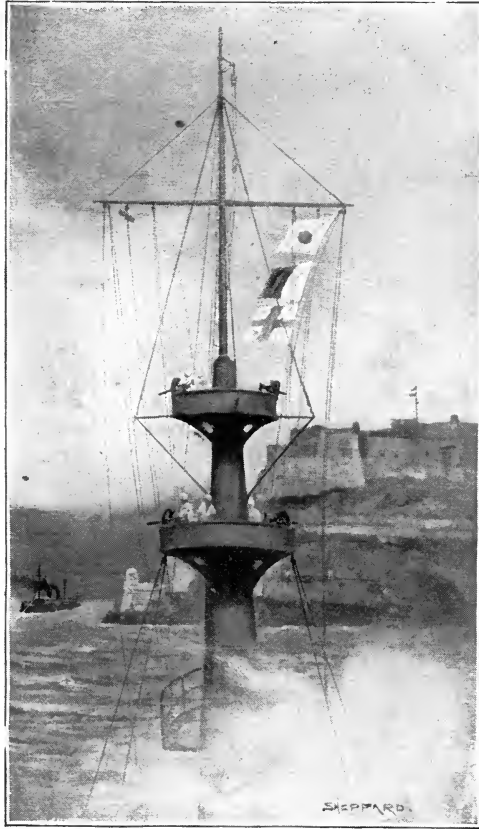
The *Brooklyn*, *Iowa*, and *Oregon* crowded on all speed and eagerly headed for the harbor entrance, some two and a half miles away. It was true that Admiral Cervera, seeing the coils gathering round him, and in obedience to positive orders from Madrid, had determined to risk everything in a final desperate effort to escape. His ships were rated at higher speed than the Americans; they were first class, and fully manned; and it would seem that he had a fair fighting chance of success.

The first Spanish cruiser to come into sight was the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, and following her, in the order named, were the *Vizcaya*, the *Almirante Oquendo*, the *Cristobal Colon* (identified by her military masts between the two smokestacks), with the *Pluton* and *Furor* bringing up the rear.

Admiral Cervera's flagship was the splendid *Infanta Maria Teresa*, which opened the battle by sending a shell toward the American ves-

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VIII
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Flight
of the
Span-
ish
Fleet



THE WARNING SIGNAL

Order
of
Flight

* The above illustration shows the signal "2. 5. 0." which was hoisted on the *Oregon* on July 3, and meant "The enemy is trying to escape."

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sels; but it splashed harmlessly into the water. The huge guns of the *Texas* thundered their reply, followed immediately by those of the other ships. As soon as they were fairly clear of the harbor, the Spaniards turned to the westward, and crowding on every ounce of steam, fled for their lives. They kept up a heavy fire on their pursuers, but evidently had placed all their hopes upon getting away through their superior speed.

The
Pursuit

The *Brooklyn* veered so as to make her course parallel with that of the enemy, and, reaching a fair range, opened a fierce running fight. The *Texas*, still steaming toward shore, hotly exchanged shots with the foremost ships, which, hugging the land, drew away to the westward under the shadow of the hills. The *Texas* made for the *Viscaya*; and unable to overhaul her, she did terrible execution with her shells. Her captain, John W. Philip, stood on the bridge directing operations until the fire became so hot that he moved to the protection of the conning-tower. He had just changed his position when a shell crashed through the pilot-house, and would undoubtedly have killed every one on the bridge had they remained there.

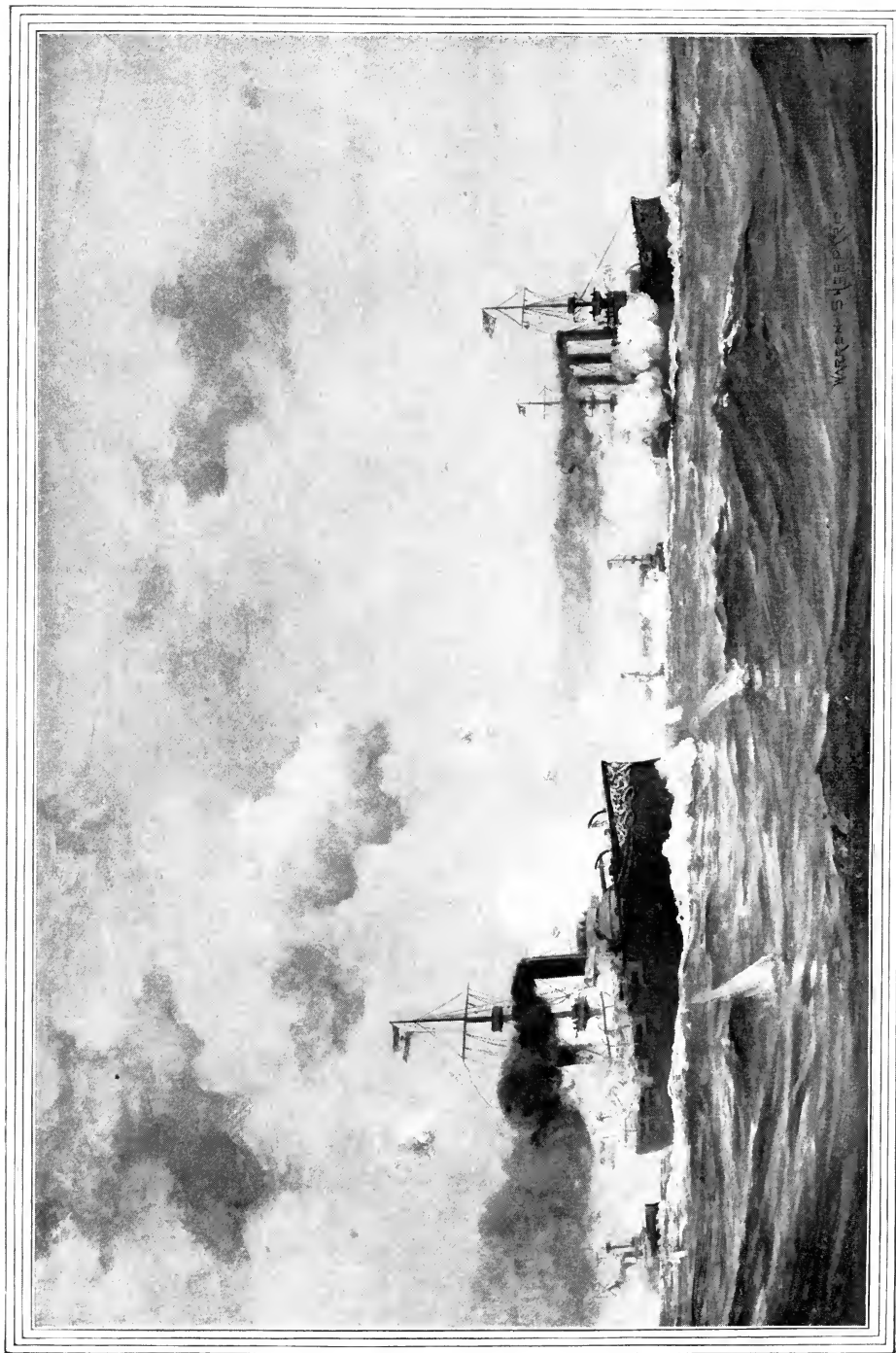
Captain Philip directed every movement of the *Texas* throughout the fight. The shells shrieked all about the ship; but she was struck only a few times, and received no material injury. The din was overpowering, and the dense smoke at times shut everything from view. The prodigious 12-inch guns in the turrets were swung across the deck to increase the power of the broadside. When they were fired in this position, the whole ship trembled with the concussion, and the men near the gun were knocked down at each discharge.

Captain Clark had not come so many thousand miles with the *Oregon* to let slip this glorious chance. His splendid battleship, under forced draught, shot past the *Texas*, and raced after Commodore Schley on the *Brooklyn* to head off the foremost fugitive, while the *Iowa* was firing and straining every nerve to be in at the death.

The
Terrified
Span-
iards

It was only a few minutes past ten, when flames and smoke upon the third of the Spanish ships, which had been maintaining a duel with the *Texas*, showed she was on fire. The terrified Spaniard headed for shore; and, knowing she was done for, Captain Philip gave his attention to the one following. The *Brooklyn* and *Oregon* sent a few parting shots after the disabled cruiser, but kept on with undiminished speed after the *Almirante Oquendo* and the *Cristobal Colon*.

At this juncture, the two torpedo-boat destroyers *Pluton* and *Furor*,



which had followed the cruisers without being noticed, were discovered. They, too, were going at full speed to the westward. By Captain Philip's orders, all the small guns on his ship were turned on the boats. Lieutenant-Commander Richard Wainwright, one of the survivors of the *Maine*, with the auxiliary cruiser *Gloucester*, formerly the yacht *Corsair*, boldly dashed forward to attack the torpedo-boat destroyers, and at one time received the fire of both, besides that of the *Vizcaya* and Morro Castle. It seemed a miracle that the *Gloucester* was not sunk; but the shells splashed harmlessly about her, and the pattering bullets from the machine-guns did no injury. Often the daring little cruiser was hidden from sight by smoke, her presence revealed only by the flash of her guns; but as she emerged into view she was seen fighting with undiminished energy.

The *New York*, with Admiral Sampson, now appeared hurrying up from the eastward, and, observing her, the *Pluton* and *Furor* sped after the *Vizcaya*, aiming to get into the protection of her starboard side. The *Indiana* rained shells upon the first destroyer, when, seeing the hopelessness of flight, both started back for the mouth of the harbor, four miles to the eastward. The *Gloucester* was on the alert, and joined her converging fire with that of the *Indiana*. One of the drifting and battered destroyers, with her guns silent, displayed a flag of truce. She was in flames, and her crew ran her ashore, where she soon blew up. The second was beached, and the men scrambled to land. It was remarkable that, after receiving the first fire from the *Gloucester*, the destroyers, through their superior speed, were able to run away from her, only to return to be destroyed by the plucky American. Admiral Sampson sent two shots after the destroyers, but it was the *Gloucester* which effected their destruction.

Meanwhile, the *Infanta Maria Teresa* and *Vizcaya* were edging toward shore and were seen to be in distress. The *Texas* was firing terrifically, when the *Vizcaya* ran up a white flag, and Captain Philip shouted the order to cease firing.

The Spaniards saw they were doomed, and ran for the beach. Clouds of smoke rolled upward, from each, through which vivid jets of flames showed, and boats were seen putting out from the cruisers for the shore. The *Iowa* paused long enough to make sure that the two were out of the fight, when she joined in the pursuit of the *Colon* and *Almirante Oquendo*, which were speeding for life along the coast.

It lacked a few minutes of eleven when the Spaniards suddenly

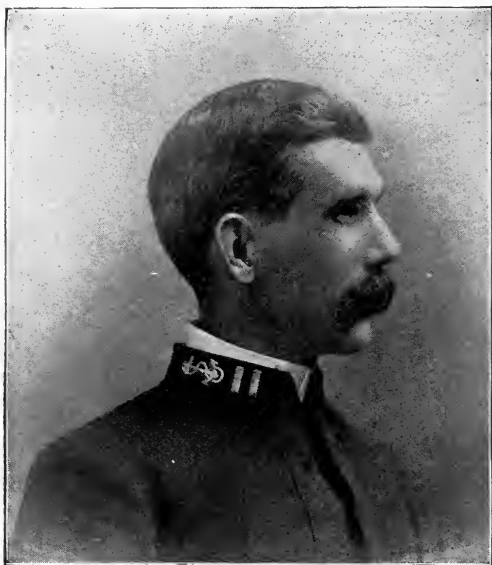
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Daring
Work of
the
Gloucester

Two
Ships
Out of
the
Fight

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turned the *Almirante Oquendo* toward shore. At that moment the *Brooklyn* and *Oregon* were abeam and the *Texas* astern. The first two pushed on after the *Cristobal Colon*, leaving it to the *Texas* to finish the *Almirante Oquendo*. Nothing, however, remained to be done, for the ship was afire, and the flag at the stern was hauled down. The *Texas* was drawing up, when the burning ship was



LIEUT.-COMMANDER RICHARD WAINWRIGHT, U. S. N.

shaken by a thunderous explosion. The exultant Americans started to cheer, when Capt. Philip raised his hand and called:

"Don't cheer! The poor fellows are dying!"

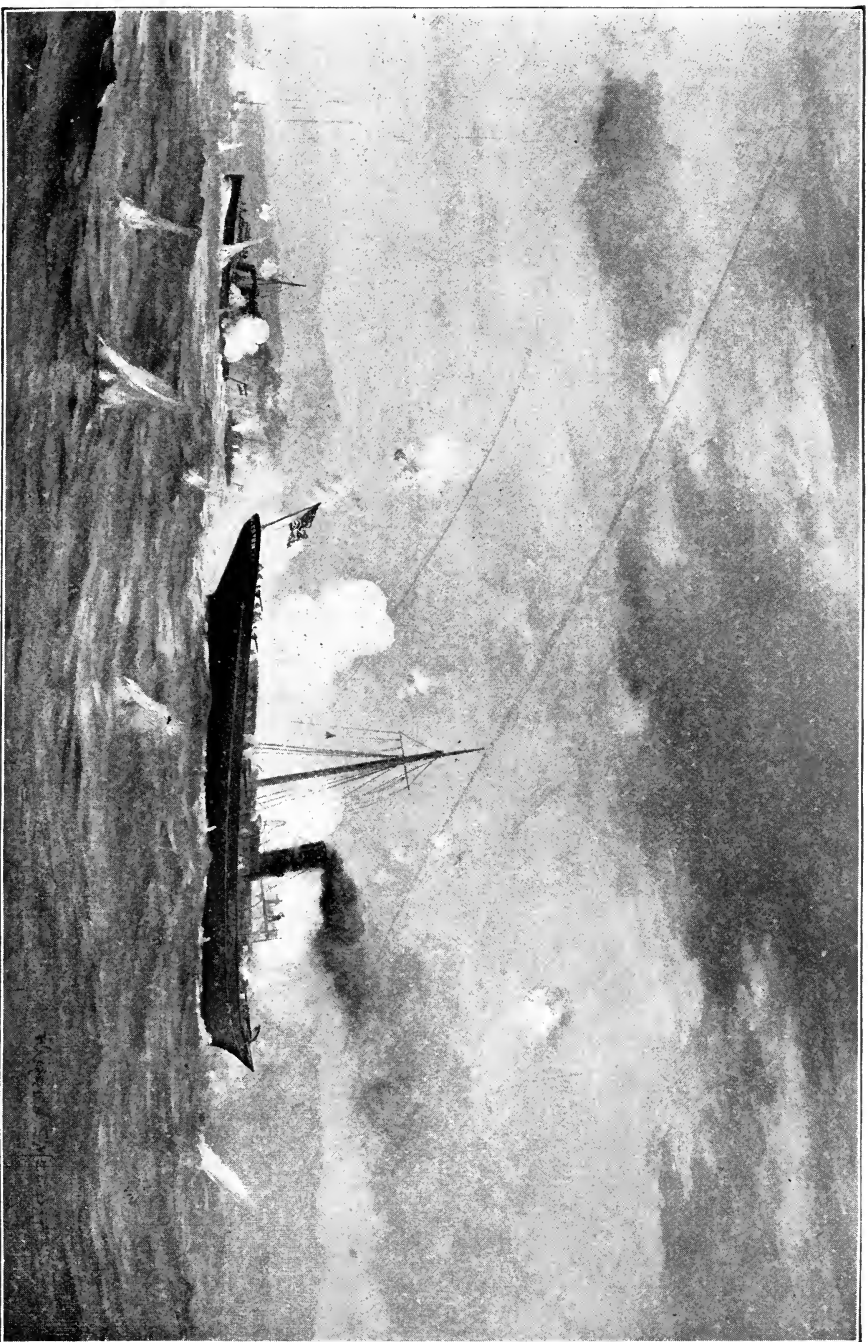
It was a chivalrous act that will always live in the annals of the American navy.

Leaving the *Almirante Oquendo* to her fate, the *Texas* joined in the chase of the *Cristobal Colon*, which was ploughing through the waters at a speed that threatened

A
Wonder-
ful
Chase

to leave her pursuers behind. The chase was the greatest of modern times. Only on her trial trip did the *Texas* attain such speed, while the fourteen thousand miles of storm and sunshine through which the *Oregon* had come to gain a coveted opportunity like this seemed to act as the spur to a spirited charger. The *Brooklyn* was the swiftest of all the pursuers, but was believed to be inferior in strength to the *Cristobal Colon*. She took the lead, standing well out from shore, aiming to cut off the Spaniard at a point far ahead that jutted out into the sea.*

* Few persons suspect the enormous expense involved in gunnery-practice by our warships. A single shot sometimes costs the Government \$2,500, and multiplying this amount by hundreds and thousands some idea of the prodigious cost is gained. The Spanish Government appropriated large sums for target-practice, but in accordance with Castilian honor the amounts were divided among the officers, without, in the majority of instances, the test of a single gun. The result of a meeting between the hostile ships



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DESTRUCTION OF THE "PLUTON" AND THE "FUROR" BY THE "GLOUCESTER"

FROM THE ORIGINAL PAINTING BY WARREN SHEPARD

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Naval officers describe the work of the *Oregon* as magnificent and thrilling, and no such display of power and speed by a battleship was ever seen as when, at the opening of the chase, she made her mighty dash across the bows of the huge *Iowa*, with every gun except one 13-inch in the after-turret blazing, and the water tumbled into foam by her tremendous rush, which in ten minutes drew her



CAPT. CHARLES E. CLARK, U. S. N., OF THE "OREGON"

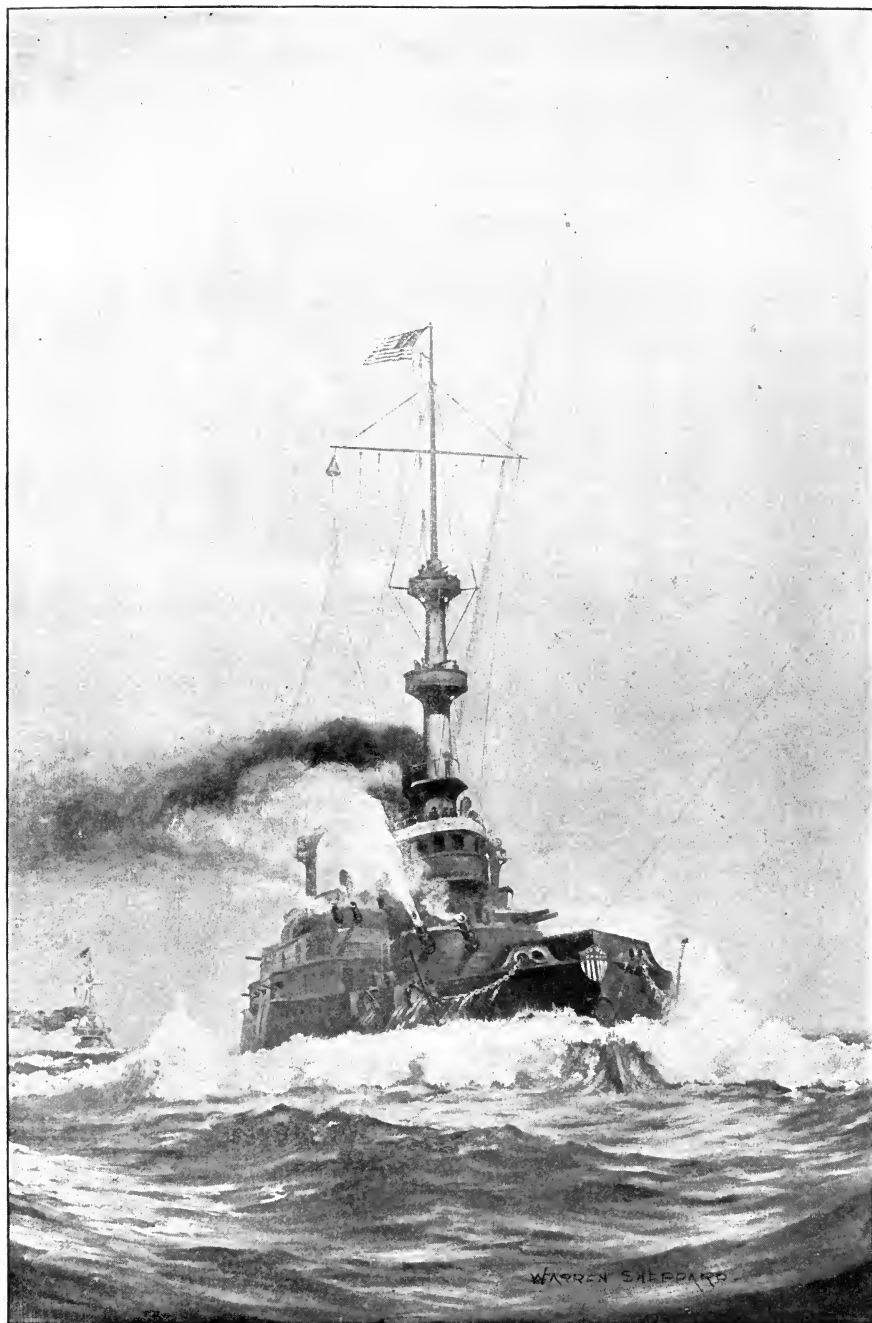
out of the bunch of pursuers and placed her next to the *Brooklyn*. An officer of this wonderful craft wrote :

"The *Oregon* was the only battleship keeping up with the pace set by the *Brooklyn*, and kept neck and neck with her during the early part of the race, and by her fast running got on the inside of the *Brooklyn* and next to the *Colon*. From 9:30 in the morning, when the *Colon* first poked her nose out and the race was on, until 1:15 in the afternoon, when the last ship surrendered, the *Oregon* was pushed for all she was worth under

A
Mighty
Rush

forced draught, and the fact that she had high pressure of steam at the beginning gave her a good start, which she kept up. When the *Colon* surrendered no other vessel except the *Brooklyn* was in sight, and the capture was made by the *Brooklyn* because the Commodore was on board and we gave way to her. The *Colon's* officers said

was inevitable, and demonstrated the true economy of the American method. When the *Vizcaya* tried to ram the *Brooklyn*, the latter fired in the space of a few minutes 183 8-inch, 65 6-inch, 12 6-pound, and 400 1-pound shells, the cost of which was \$31,000. The shot that did the most execution was an 8-inch shell, which raked the *Vizcaya* fore and aft, and killed in its passage eighty Spaniards. Great execution was also done by the 13-inch shells of the *Oregon*.



THE "OREGON'S" MIGHTY RUSH (JULY 3)

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FROM THE ORIGINAL PAINTING BY WARREN SHEPPARD

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after the fight that the *Oregon* caused them to haul down the flag, as they could not stand the terrific fire from her guns, and if they could have outdistanced her they were confident of disabling the *Brooklyn* and getting away. The *Oregon* was the farthest east of all at the start, except the *Indiana*. Captain Philip, of the *Texas*, wondered how we could make such speed, and was amazed at the way the *Oregon* pushed ahead and kept along with the *Brooklyn*. In fifteen minutes she passed all the fleet to the westward, and, bearing down close inshore, engaged with all her guns at once everything in sight."

A
Great
Victory

While the pursuit of the last remaining Spanish ship was at its height, the *Brooklyn* was well off shore, as already stated, with the *Oregon* holding a middle course about a mile from the *Cristobal Colon*, and the *Texas* laboring with might and main to keep her place in the race. Gradually but surely the *Brooklyn* forged ahead and the *Oregon* was abeam, when the Spaniard, convinced that there was no hope, headed for shore, and a few minutes later hauled down his flag. The *Brooklyn*, *Oregon*, and *Texas* converged on her, and stopped their engines when only a few hundred yards away. Commodore Schley left the *Brooklyn*, and going aboard the *Cristobal Colon*, received her surrender. Observing the approach of the *New York* with Admiral Sampson, the commodore signalled that a great victory had been won.*

* It seems incredible that warships can signal to each other when so distant as to be invisible by daylight from aloft, but it has been done. The *Cincinnati* and Admiral Sampson's flagship, the *New York*, communicated by searchlight at night when more than thirty miles apart. Signalling may be divided into visual and oral. For short distances, in the daytime, ships use what is generally known as the "wigwag." This method depends upon an alphabet similar to the Morse code employed in telegraphing. It is called the Myers code, and is the base for nearly all naval signalling. Thus a wave of a flag to the right means 1, or a dot; when waved to the left 2, or a dash. The system is also used in the United States army when co-operating with the navy. In the army, signalling is done by a few highly trained experts, while nearly every one understands it in the navy. Each ship has a series of red and white electric lanterns fastened to a cable running up and down the mast. In the Myers code, red corresponds to 1, and the white to 2. With the aid of a keyboard any letter or number can be made at will. The same code is used for sound signalling,—one toot of a steam whistle meaning 1, two short toots 2, and a long blast the end of a word. By this means a squadron can manoeuvre when its ships are invisible to one another in a fog. The same sounds may be made with a horn or by gun-fire. A lantern may be used at night in wigwagging, as a flag is used by daylight. A convenient method is that of fitting an electric lantern with a key for making and breaking the circuit, thus producing flashes.

It will be readily seen how the searchlight can be employed at night on the principle of the wigwag or by the flash method. The searchlight at Sandy Hook of 200,000,000

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Naturally, great rejoicing followed. The ships cheered one another, the captains exchanged compliments through the megaphones, and the band of the *Oregon* played the Star-Spangled Banner and other patriotic airs. Coming alongside of the *Texas*, in his gig on his return from the *Cristobal Colon*, the happy Commodore Schley called to Captain Philip: "It was a fine fight, Jack, wasn't it?" Three cheers were given for their old commander, and Captain Philip, calling all hands to the quarter-deck, bared his head and fervently thanked God for the great victory. In a voice tremulous with emotion, he said:

"I wish to make public acknowledgment that I believe in God the Father Almighty. I ask that all you officers and men lift your hats and from your hearts offer silent thanks to the Almighty." *

Thanks
to God

candle-power can flash a signal from New York to a fleet more than a hundred miles distant. This searchlight is the most powerful in the world. The heliograph is more generally understood, mirrors being used to flash the sunlight. This is a popular method on the plains, where messages have been understood one hundred and twenty-five miles from the sending-point. Moonlight or artificial light has been employed at night. Heliography is popular in the Spanish army..

As stated, the methods named are based upon the Myers code; but the navy employs another which is more secret and of altogether a different nature. It is the flag-hoist system. The large number of flags or pennants, differing in color, shape, and design, have each a particular meaning; and when several are strung together and displayed aloft, they form a number, the signification of which must be found by examining a book in which all the signals are explained. This book is carefully guarded; and since a cipher is often employed, it is impossible for an enemy to understand the messages. The flag-hoists being invisible at night, pyrotechnic signals are displayed, red and green stars being fired into the air from pistols prepared for such use. New systems are continually tested, and it is not improbable that a semaphore method similar to that used in the British navy will be adopted by our fleets, to say nothing of others that are sure to be evolved by the inventive ingenuity of our countrymen.

* The following tribute is from the pen of Rev. H. W. Jones, chaplain of the *Texas*, as it appeared in the New York *Herald*:

"Captain Philip always spoke about the late war, and reminded us that the side that opened fire first on the Sabbath would lose every time; so I was very glad last Sabbath when I saw the *Maria Teresa* fire the first shot.

"Often during the weary days on the blockade, the captain would say something to me about prayer, and his unflinching faith in God. One evening, soon after our second bombardment, we were walking up and down the quarter-deck together—and by the way, it was after the Spanish had killed him; but I guess they found him a very much alive corpse on Sunday morning during the fight.

"He mentioned how his wife had felt about him, reading the account of his alleged death as she did in the papers, but he said: 'I wrote to Mrs. Philip and said, "I am just as safe here as I would be walking up Broadway with you, because God is with us and He is listening to our prayer."'

"On another occasion he was called on board the flagship, together with the commanding officer of the fleet, for a council of war, and went on board at half-past nine that Sunday morning. The decision was reached to bombard the forts at two o'clock that afternoon, when Captain Philip spoke up and said:

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Every hat was removed and every head bowed. Each heart spent a minute or two in silent communion with his Maker, and then, unable to restrain their enthusiasm, all gave three ringing cheers for their commander.

The
Losses

In this remarkable sea-fight, Spain lost 6 ships, 600 men killed and wounded, and 1,200 prisoners, while the Americans had 1 man killed and 2 wounded. Admiral Cervera, when questioned, said that he made his dash out of the harbor in obedience to orders from Captain-General Blanco, who received his instructions from Madrid. He took a westerly course from the harbor because only the *Brooklyn* and three American battleships were on that side of the harbor. He believed he could whip the *Brooklyn* and outrun all the others.

Spanish
Treach-
ery

The wrecks were strewn along the Cuban coast for fifty miles, the extreme point marking where the *Brooklyn* and *Oregon* captured the *Cristobal Colon*. Before she could be boarded, the Spaniards opened all the sea-valves and threw the caps overboard. This was unwarrantable, since it is a principle of international law that, the moment any property is surrendered, the party surrendering it becomes simply a trustee, and is in honor bound to hand over the property intact to the victor. The *Cristobal Colon* rapidly filled and sank, and finally careened over on her beam ends, with her huge guns pointing upward at the sky.

No prisoners could receive more courteous treatment than that

" 'Admiral, this is Sunday. I do not think we should fight to-day. We may be sorry if we do.' Whereupon the admiral apologized for even calling them together at all that day, but admitted he had been so pressed he had entirely lost track of the days; so the battle was deferred until the next morning, with the result of no damage to us.

"As a captain, he has been most kind to me, never absent from divine service unless detained on account of duty, as he was always anxious to set his men a good example; and the example had its effect, for my congregations were always very gratifying to me, to have so many men, Protestants and Catholics, meet of their own free will and listen to the simple Gospel of Jesus I always tried to give them. I love Captain Philip for his manly stand for the Gospel of Jesus.

"When, after the battle, the bugle sounded all hands on deck, I went up, not knowing what it was for. The captain did not know I was there; and when I heard what he said I was very glad he did not.

"Mr. Harber came to me and said, 'Chaplain, did you hear what the captain said?' I replied. 'Yes, sir.' 'A very manly thing, indeed, to do, and a most impressive sight,' said he.

"I went in the cabin after the captain had gone there. Holding out my hand to him, I said: 'Captain, I congratulate you, not alone for your tremendous victory, but for the stand you took after the action.' His countenance brightened up as he replied: 'Why, chaplain, I was sure of it when I went on the bridge, for surely God has been with us, and it has been all on account of prayer.'"

accorded to the Spaniards. Captain Evans, of the *Iowa*, declined to take the sword offered to him by Captain Eulate, of the *Vizcaya*; and Admiral Cervera had made himself popular in this country by his chivalrous course toward Lieutenant Hobson. The officers, after giving their parole, were quartered on the beautiful grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where they really became the guests of the nation. The sailors, like the soldiers, had been made to believe that the Americans invariably shot all their prisoners, and many of them declared that had they known the truth they would have been glad to surrender long before they were forced to do so.

The American Board of Survey made an examination of the Spanish wrecks on the 10th of July, and expressed the belief that the *Cristobal Colon* and the *Infanta Maria Teresa* could be saved and added to the American navy. The *Vizcaya*, *Almirante Oquendo*, *Pluton*, and *Furor* were total wrecks. The *Almirante Oquendo* received the most punishment from our fire. With a part of her hull under water, the portion in sight showed that she had been struck 66 times. The *Infanta Maria Teresa* was hit 33 times, the *Vizcaya* 24, and the *Cristobal Colon* 8. The battle was won by the smaller guns, for only one large shell—a 12-inch one from the *Texas*—took effect. That smashed a big hole through the *Almirante Oquendo*. The explosion of the *Vizcaya's* forward torpedoes made her the worst wreck of all. The greatest execution was done by the *Oregon*, *Brooklyn*, and *Texas*.*

An officer of the *St. Louis*, which brought the prisoners to this country, had several conversations with the Spanish admiral, whose story is peculiarly interesting. The officer said:

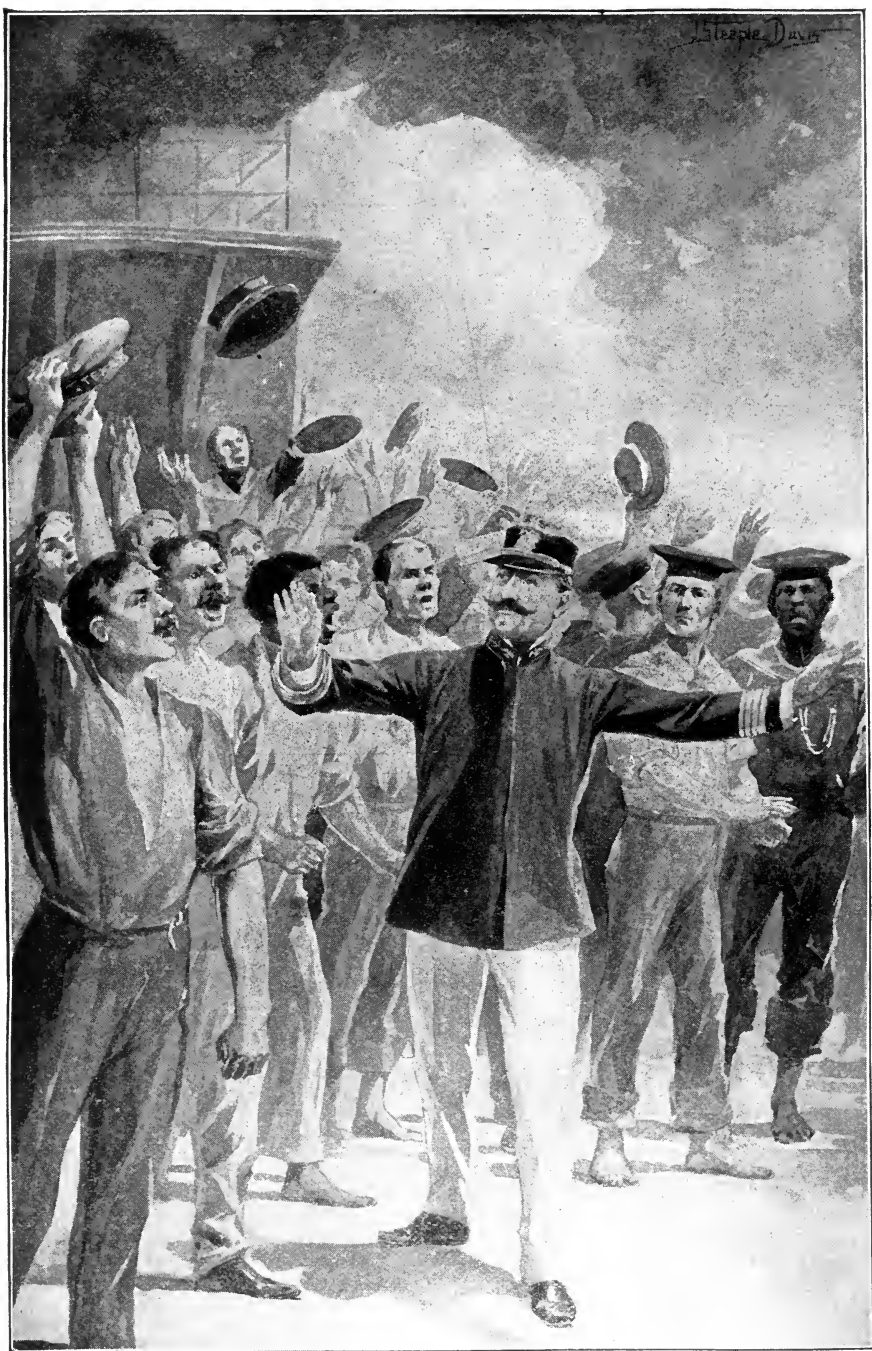
"I learned from Admiral Cervera that during his stay in Santiago he had received several telegrams from Madrid to leave port. On the 2d of July came the final message: 'Leave port at once, no matter what the consequences, and engage fleet.' This order was, as may be seen, imperative. Preparations were begun with a view to making the attempt during the following night, but for some reason the American battleships did not play their searchlights on

PERIOD
VIII
—
OUR
COLONIAL
EXPANSION
1898

Fortu-
nate
Prison-
ers

Admiral
Cervera's
Explan-
ation

* What a strange irony of fate that the absolute proof of the premeditated blowing up of the *Maine* was furnished by the destruction of Spain's warships, the *Infanta Maria Teresa* and the *Almirante Oquendo*! In the latter part of September, 1898, Lieutenant Hobson, after much labor and with great patience and skill, succeeded in floating and saving the *Infanta Maria Teresa*, to be added to our navy.



"DON'T CHEER, BOYS; THE POOR FELLOWS ARE DYING"

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FROM THE ORIGINAL DRAWING BY J. STEEPLE DAVIS

the entrance that night as usual, and the wreck of the *Merrimac* could not be seen. As this hulk was at the turning-point in the channel,

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COMMODORE JOHN W. PHILIP, U. S. N.

it became almost impossible to go out. Admiral Cervera therefore decided to make the sortie early the following morning, after the American ships had withdrawn from their night blockading stations,

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and when they were, generally speaking, more scattered than at any other time of the day.

“ At about seven o'clock on the following morning a signal was sent



ADMIRAL CERVERA Y TOPETE (SPANISH NAVY)

from the signal-station near the Morro that only the *Brooklyn* and the *Texas* were to the west of the entrance, and that the rest of the American fleet were well scattered to the east. The squadron got

under way at once, and proceeded down the bay with the flagship, the *Maria Teresa*, in the lead. She was followed by the *Almirante Oquendo*, *Vizcaya*, *Cristobal Colon*, and the torpedo-boat destroyers *Pluton* and *Furor* in the order named. The wharves and docks at Santiago were crowded with people who had come down to see the ships off, and cheer after cheer rose as the pride of Spain's navy bravely sallied forth to meet a vastly superior enemy.

"As but one ship could pass through the narrow entrance at a time, a definite battle formation was out of the question. The orders issued by Admiral Cervera to the captains of his ships were to proceed at full speed to the westward after clearing the entrance, and to concentrate their fire upon the *Brooklyn*. He hoped to disable the *Brooklyn*, which he considered the only ship that could overtake his vessels; then to escape to the westward, raise the blockade at Havana, and take refuge in that harbor.

"The leading vessel, the *Maria Teresa*, passed the Morro about half-past nine o'clock, followed by the rest of the fleet in column. The details of the battle on board the *Maria Teresa* were told me by Lieutenant Gomez Imas, of the admiral's staff, as follows:

"'After clearing the harbor we headed to the westward along the shore. We fired the first shot of the battle, aiming at the *Brooklyn*, then about three miles away. The *Texas*, *Iowa*, and *Brooklyn* returned our fire, but their first shots all fell short. As the distance between the ships decreased, the shells commenced to strike us, and did great damage. First a shell exploded in the admiral's cabin, setting fire to the woodwork there. A signal was sent to the engine-room to start the pumps; but the fire-mains had been ruptured by an exploding shell, so that no water could be got to the fire. Another shell struck the main steam-pipe, disabling the port engine, and the escaping steam killed every man in that compartment. One exploding shell killed or wounded eighty of our men. Our fire was directed principally against the *Brooklyn*. The fire in the after part of the ship had driven the crews away from the after guns, and the rapid-fire guns of the American ships were playing havoc with our men and riddling the upper works of the ship. Having one engine disabled and the whole after part of the ship on fire, the vessel was headed toward the shore in search of a suitable place for beaching. The captain said to the admiral:

"'My ship is in flames, my engines are disabled, my men have

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Admiral
Cervera's
Orders

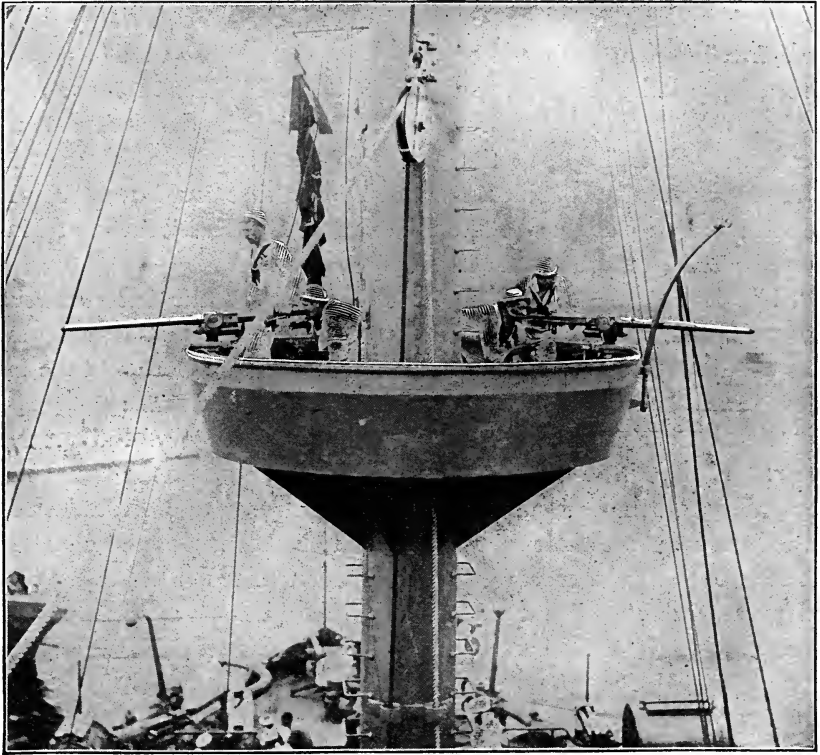
A Hope-
less
Situation

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been driven from the guns and are being killed. Ought I not for humanity's sake to surrender?"

"The admiral answered: "It will be useless to fight longer."

"The flag was hauled down and the ship run on the beach. The captain was struck and severely wounded just as the flag was being lowered. The fire was now raging aft so that there was



FIGHTING-TOP OF THE "TEXAS"

great danger of the magazine being blown up at any minute. The admiral and those of the officers and crew still alive took to the water, the risk of drowning being preferable to the certainty of being burned or blown up. Many reached the shore, but some were drowned. Admiral Cervera stripped to his underclothes and plunged into the water. Two of the sailors secured ropes to a grating, and taking the other end of the ropes in their mouths, swam to the shore, towing the grating, the admiral bearing part of his weight on it. The admiral's son, one of his staff, swam along behind his father and

Admiral
Cervera's
Escape

assisted him as best he could. Had it not been for this assistance, Admiral Cervera would undoubtedly have been drowned, as he is a very poor swimmer. While the men were in the water the Cubans on shore commenced firing at them, until the *Iowa* put a stop to that atrocity by firing a shell among them and scattering them.'

"Captain Eulate, of the *Vizcaya*, speaking of the battle, said: 'When the order to leave port was given we all realized that we were

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THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS

going out to meet disaster, and that we were being sacrificed on the altar of Spanish honor. My officers and men all fought like true Spaniards to the end, but it was useless. I was fighting four ships, any one of which was superior to my own. My poor *Vizcaya*, she was a splendid ship, but now she is only a wreck. I have lost everything except honor.' Continuing, he said: 'When the *Maria Teresa* headed for shore I passed her, and I had the *Brooklyn*, *Texas*, *Iowa*, and *Oregon* all firing at me. The firing from these ships was terrific; shells were bursting all around us. My ship was set on fire by a shell exploding in my cabin. My engines and pumps were disabled, and I could not fight the fire. My men were being killed and

Captain
Eulate's
Account

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A
Proud
Moment

wounded in large numbers. A shell finally exploded in one of my forward magazines, and I was forced to head for the shore. When I went into action, I had flying at the masthead a large embroidered silk flag, which had been made and presented to the ship by ladies of the province of Vizcaya. When I saw that my ship would be lost, I had this flag hauled down and burned, and hoisted another ensign in its place. My flag was shot away twice during the engagement, the last time just as the ship grounded. The boats of the *Iowa* picked up those of my officers and men still alive, carrying them to that ship. When I went on board the *Iowa*, I took off my sword and tendered it to Captain Evans, but he refused it, saying that I had fought four ships, and that I should keep my sword. That was the proudest moment of my life.'

Ensign Joseph Powell, who followed Hobson when the latter sank the *Merrimac*, passing under Morro's guns in order to pick up the lieutenant and his comrades, was on the flagship *New York* during the naval battle off Santiago. In order to do justice to Admiral Sampson, we quote Ensign Powell's graphic though somewhat lengthy letter, in which he describes the stirring occurrences of July 3.

"Between this point," he writes, "forty-five miles to the westward of Santiago and Santiago city itself are the four Spanish armored cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers, all on the rocks and blown up except the *Cristobal Colon*, which is in good condition, but sunk by her own officers after being run ashore when four of our ships had surrounded her.

"What a day's work! And only one American killed and two wounded! We have from one ship nearly 400 prisoners, and 200 from another; how many were taken from the other two we do not yet know. The majority of the Spanish crews from three of the cruisers and the two destroyers were killed. What a Sunday this has been! Sunday fights always go our way, and this one beats the record.

The
View
from the
"New
York"

"And it was all so unexpected. One battleship, the *Massachusetts*, went to Guantanamo early this morning, so, of course, was out of the fight altogether. We on the *New York* were only onlookers, I'm sorry to say, though we probably received more fire than any other one ship, thanks to our friends the forts. The day started with breakfast at eight—of biscuits made without flour, I guess; we thought they were made of white lead. After breakfast I had the

extreme pleasure of putting on a complete outfit of clean clothes, and it was a luxury. I hardly knew myself in a pair of starched white trousers and a clean white blouse. Just before quarters we started down to Siboney, where the admiral and the captain were to go ashore to General Shafter's headquarters. We went through quarters as usual, but, although it was the first Sunday in the month, we didn't have general muster, and after the mere mustering of the men at the guns we were dismissed.

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"We were about five miles from Morro, when, lo! a puff of smoke from the mouth of the harbor and a dozen puffs from our ships in the offing, and some one yelled:

A
Startling
Cry

"The ships are coming out!"

"I had reached the quarter-deck when this news was called out, and after watching the fire for a minute I jumped below to get my glasses, and started forward to my station. The men were running around everywhere, singing and laughing; and though the call to general quarters had not been given, every one was at his station. I never saw such a crowd. They were crazy to get at the 'Dagoes.' One man shouted:

"We'll kill every —— of them! Where's my dirty clothes?"

"And that was the universal cry—for a fight to the death. All hands took off their clean Sunday clothes and put on their dirtiest habiliments. After seeing that everything was all right at my gun, I went below, took off my own finery, put on my fighting suit, and was ready for business. I must admit that for once I caught the spirit of the occasion and was as crazy for a scrap as any of them, though I am free to admit that ordinarily I don't like shells whistling around my ears. All this time the battleships were pouring in shot after shot, while the four Spanish cruisers, who turned away from us to the westward and were straining along the coast, were quite enveloped in their smoke. We could see shells splashing the water in all directions—a sight it was worth going to war to see. The two parallel lines of vessels moved up the coast, but we moved faster astern of them and gained somewhat. The Spanish vessels soon turned a point, and we lost sight of them. Then there was more smoke at the mouth of the harbor, and we knew that more vessels were coming out, and in a minute we saw, first one, then a second torpedo-boat destroyer appear and head up after the other ships. They had nearly a clear chance to run, as all the vessels had passed

In
"Fight-
ing
Clothes"

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The
Doomed
De-
stroyers

to the westward except one, the little *Gloucester*, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, a boat not as big as either of the destroyers, a converted yacht, with only six 6-pounders on a side—not as much of a battery as that of either of the destroyers.

“But that didn’t feaze Dick Wainwright. He sailed in and gave those boats fits, first one and then the other; and when we were about off Morro, and three miles to the eastward of the three vessels, a shot struck something explosive on one of the destroyers, there was a puff of black smoke, followed by a cloud of white, and the vessel turned and made for the shore. The *Gloucester* then turned her attention to the other destroyer, which turned and started back for Morro; but we were there, and my forward 4-inch gun was ordered to open fire on it. Seeger, the gun-captain, hit that fellow the first shot, nailed a boiler, and the boat never moved again. The gun aft of ours also hit her, and then both guns fired one more shot. Then they stopped, as she was done for.

“The *Gloucester* had a boat in the water when we came by, and we did not stop at all, as both torpedo-boats were clearly done for, and the *Gloucester* was quite able to pick up the remnant of their crews and look out for the vessels; and we tore along down the coast. Some of our vessels were still visible around the point, and were hot at it. All the time we were crossing the mouth of the harbor we were having a serenade from the batteries. About a dozen mortars that have never fired on us in any of our bombardments sprang into life and played a merry tattoo. They used shrapnel, which burst about us two or three times a minute—above us, on each side of us, ahead of and behind us, but never touched us. They are fine shots!

The
Spanish
Ships
Aflame

“Soon after we left the *Gloucester* we passed out of range of these shore guns, and were all busily watching a dense mass of smoke rising from behind the point. Ten minutes later we could make out the military tops of one of the cruisers, and a minute or two later could see the ship itself, high up on the beach—and also burning! And then we saw that there was another vessel there; and sure enough, farther up, also on the beach, and also afire, was another, exactly like the first. The two were the *Infanta Maria Teresa* and the *Oquendo*. We could see men in crowds on their forecastles, the fire being all aft.

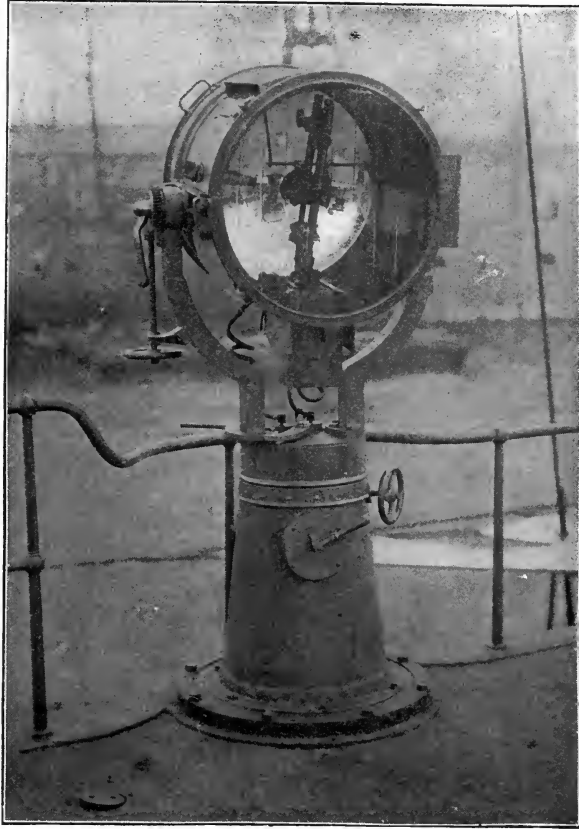
“A man—a Spaniard—swimming, came alongside us about this time and yelled, ‘Picka up!’ but we only threw him a life-preserver;

and a second man in the water whom we passed soon afterward got only a wooden shell-case; but there were two more ships ahead, and we could not stop. War is an awful game anyway, and there were all those men on the ships ahead of us, and the ships nearly certain to blow up.

"But, as it proved, the two ships were safe enough; and on we chased after the two still ahead, with the *Indiana*, *Iowa*, *Texas*, *Oregon*, and *Brooklyn* before us, in that order, the *Indiana* being nearest to us. One Spanish ship, which proved to be the *Vizcaya*, was hopelessly headed off and taking the fire of two or three of our ves-

sels, while we cut off all chance of her escape. She, too, was afire; and after running a mile or two more she headed for the shore full tilt, and ran aground when we were two miles away, right off a Cuban town where there are fifteen hundred Cuban troops. This is the place where I went one day in the *Surwancee* to land Mr. Blue. By the time we were a mile away we could see boats pulling for the shore and rows of swimmers making for the beach, while the *Indiana* and *Iowa* came in close after the Spanish ship. The *Indiana* was sent back to her station off Morro, the *Iowa* was left to pick up the Spaniards,

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—
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A WARSHIP'S SEARCHLIGHT

Escape
by
Swim-
ming

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Cuban
Ferocity

while we, with never a stop, went on after the *Cristobal Colon*, which was hull down below the horizon, with the *Brooklyn*, *Oregon*, and *Texas* and the little yacht *Vixen* hot after her. She was the only one that got through our line.

"We saw one nice little example of Cuban bravery there. Those sweet, kind, considerate, gentle, abused Cuban soldiers whom we are fighting for were on the beach, shooting every Spaniard that came within range, so that swimmers and boats had to turn back to the ship. And that ship blew up early! We saw a dozen small explosions, and finally one big one that tore the after part of the ship to bits. The *Iowa* sent a boat, and a torpedo-boat also went in, and I'll bet those Cubans stopped their butchery in short order under the persuasion of their guns. And, by the way, that mutilation story about our marines is untrue. One was killed with a machete, and naturally had a couple of bad-looking cuts. The other was shot thirty or forty times, but neither was mutilated, as was given out.

"We had a long chase before retreat sounded; and we all went about our business, leaving everything at the guns so that we could fire in a second. We had been putting on boiler after boiler, and were tearing along as fast as we could with our dirty bottom and only two engines, and we could not stop to couple on the other two. I don't know where the morning went, but after watching the chase what seemed like a very few minutes it was time for lunch. So down we went; and it was a very happy crowd, I can tell you. We were sure then we could catch the *Cristobal Colon*, as the *Oregon* and *Brooklyn* could head her off. I didn't stay at table very long, but went up to watch the chase again. About 2 o'clock we saw the *Colon* give up and head for the shore. We then went to quarters again; but she never fired another shot—merely hauled down her flag and ran the boat on the beach. We were there almost as soon as the *Oregon* and *Brooklyn*. All our boats went for prisoners, and then the *Resolute*, an ammunition supply-boat, came up from behind, and all the prisoners were sent to her except the captain of the *Colon* and second admiral of the Spanish fleet, who came to us. It was a big job getting them off, and I wish we had done something to them. They broke valves in their ship that let in the water, so that she gradually filled, and now she is sunk on the bottom. They also disabled all their guns by throwing their truck mechanisms overboard.

The
Rules of
War
Violated

That is distinctly against the rules of war, and the captain could be hanged for allowing it.

"It was awful to see that beautiful big ship settle hour after hour. When our men got on board the engine-rooms were so badly flooded that they could not find the valves that had been opened, though probably it would have done no good, as they probably had been broken so that they couldn't have been closed. After the Spanish captain and second admiral came on board the *New York* I went over in a boat to get their belongings. I found a gang from the *Oregon* loading the prisoners to send them to the *Resolute*. I went all through the ship, and got a couple of bayonets for souvenirs. When I had a load of the captain's clothes I came back here, and it was dinner-time. I then had hopes that they would stop the leaks and float the *Colon* off. Mr. Potter promised I should go on her prize crew, which would have meant a trip to New York or Norfolk. But that was not to be. A little later we could see she was sinking. Then about dark she slid off the rocks into deep water, and the signal came over that she was afloat but sinking rapidly.

"All our boats were hustled over to get everybody off. I took over a sailing launch. I saw she couldn't stay up long, and took the opportunity to get a few more souvenirs—a piece of a shell that burst on board, three rifles, etc. Then I monkeyed around for an hour. Both the *Colon's* anchors were let go, and the *New York* pushed her on shore, where she sank again till her upper deck was three feet out of water, and her bow (when I left) still afloat. She just went down a little at a time until she rested on the bottom. It was 10:30 when I finally got back to the ship and started my good-night.

"Just after the *Colon* went ashore the *Resolute* signalled she had sighted a Spanish ship off Daiquiri. We all thought it a bluff, but the *Brooklyn* was chased down there. Later the *Vixen*, which had started down with despatches, came back with the same tale. But we knew there was an Austrian ship here; and their flag is the same as the Spanish, except for a white stripe in place of the yellow, which is hard to tell at a distance, and a blue corner, which can't be seen at all.

"I don't think any one thought much of the story, and nobody was surprised when, a few minutes ago, a torpedo-boat brought word that it was the Austrian.

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—
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Sinking
of the
"Colon"

A
Natural
Mistake

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"I am very happy to-night. It has been an eventful day for the navy, and all so cheaply won. My prayer is to-night that no awful reports are being circulated that will cause anxiety."

Among the foreign naval attachés who witnessed the battle was Lieutenant Akijama, of the Japanese navy. He was a participant in the famous battle of the Yalu, where his countrymen won one of the



THIRTEEN-INCH SHELLS

most decisive of victories over the Chinese fleet. When questioned as to his impressions of the destruction of the Spanish squadron, he replied as follows, our account being taken from the *New York Sun*:

"As I am a naval officer, the fighting on land was not of particular interest to me. I went to observe affairs of the navy. It was my privilege to observe the bom-

bardment of Aguadores. I was there impressed that your sailors had good discipline, and that they shoot with much precision. The shooting was very fine.

Japanese
Testi-
mony

"Later I saw the battle with Admiral Cervera's fleet. It was at a distance of eight miles, but, even then, very interesting. I was asleep in my cabin on the *Segurança*. My cabin boy came and said: 'Be awaked! The battle of the warships! You must see it.' I was very sleepy. The cannonade, it was true, was loud and fast. I said: 'It is but bombardment once more. But I will see.' It was duty. But the boy said, very loud: 'No! no! The Spanish come from

the harbor! Then, perhaps you believe it, I was up most quickly to the bridge of the *Segurança*. The *New York*, the flagship of Admiral Sampson, was near to us half a mile. The flagship went to the fight. The *Segurança* followed after.

"The American ships we saw very well. But the Spanish, we could not see until we were near. When we were near they were all burning up, destroyed. It was too late."

"Were you able, then," Lieutenant Akijama was asked, "to form any opinion on the battle?"

"Ah, yes, many," he replied. "First, the arrangement of the American fleet by Admiral Sampson. It was complete. It was without fault."

"You think, then, that Admiral Sampson deserves the credit for the battle?"

"Sincerely, I do. The officers of other governments all agree with me that the greatest credit is for the admiral. He

made the plans. He gave the orders. He said where each ship should wait for the Spanish. The Spanish came. The result was the most complete victory that ever was known. He was not there. He was unfortunate. But the fight showed, by its complete victory, that his plans were all right. If the flagship had been in the fight she would have fought as well as the other ships. The seamanship,

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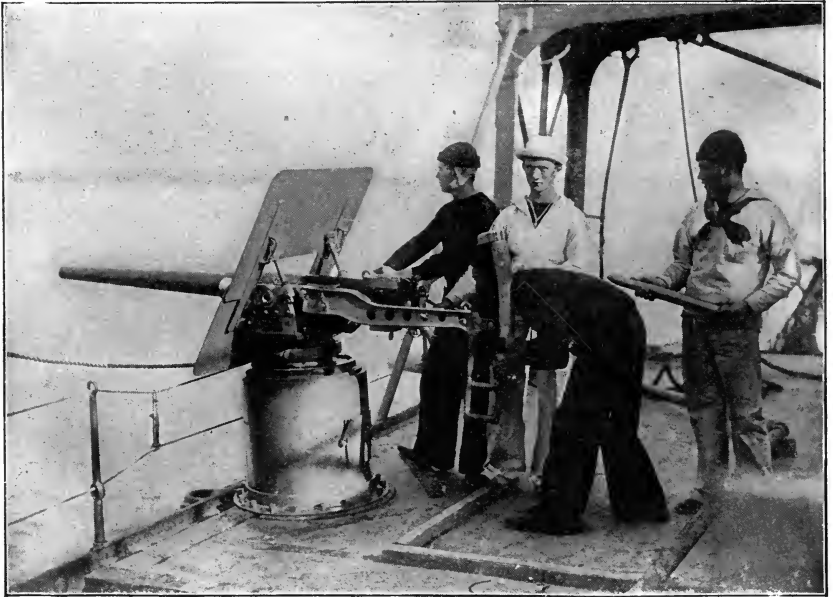
A HOLE IN THE "TEXAS"

Admiral
Samp-
son's
Skill

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the crews of the American ships, the directness of their aim, it is all alike. It could not be better.

"Admiral Sampson was fortunate to have brave, quick officers to obey the commands he had given to them. They were quiet, waiting. The Spanish came and made a surprise. The admiral was away. It was a good test. The American fleet went quickly to meet them. It was as if they knew long before that the Spaniards were

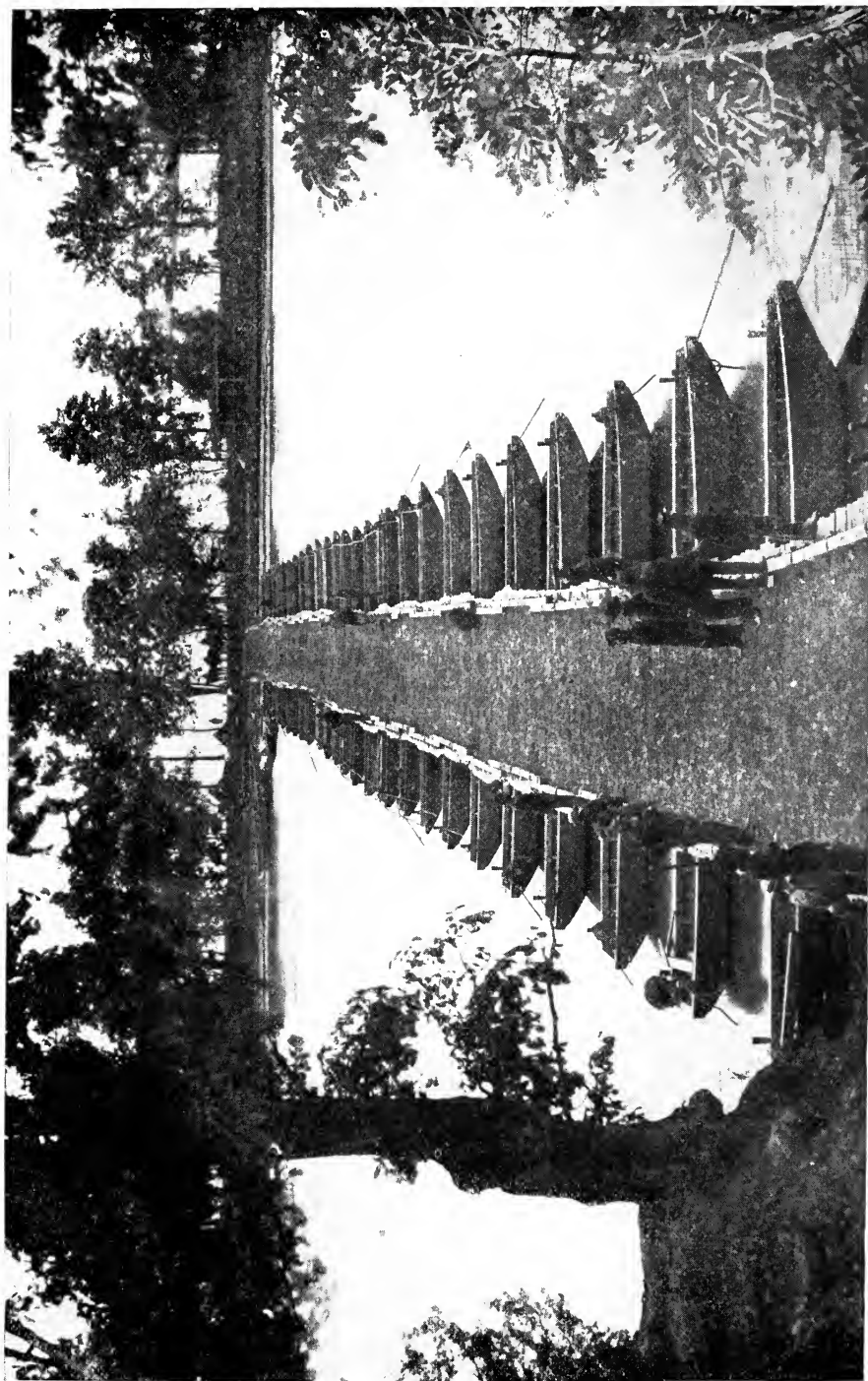


A HOTCHKISS RAPID-FIRE GUN

**Straight
Shooting**

coming. Commodore Schley fights well. He led the fleet with great dash. They fired so fast, so fiercely, so accurately, the people who looked thought 'The American ships are on fire.' The firing, I say, was so great that the Spaniards were [Here the lieutenant made a down motion of his hands with his palms outward that was more expressive than words could have been] stopped from helping themselves. The Spaniards would be brave in fight, very likely, but there was no chance: your fleet was too good. If any one had said before such a victory was possible, he would have been laughed at.

"The smoke around your fleet was very great. Shooting straight seemed to be impossible. But the shooting was very straight. All



A PONTOON BRIDGE

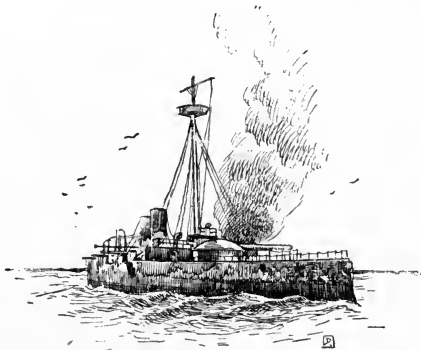
the foreign officers said to one another often on the *Seneca*: 'It was wonderful; it could not be better.'

"The *Oregon*, your battleship, all admire her. Not many ships are like that. She is a fine ship, a very strong ship."

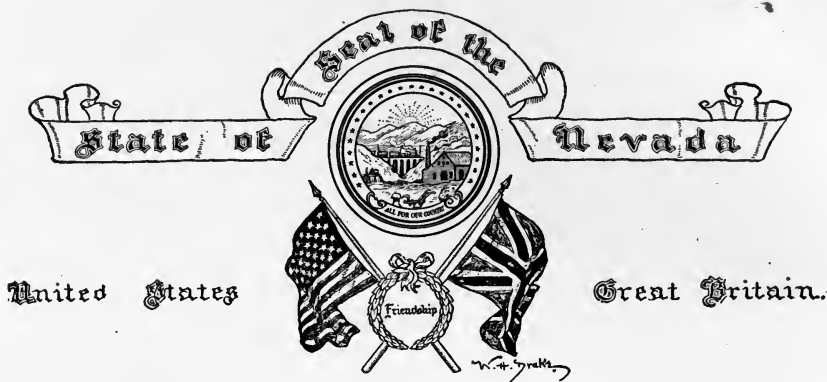
This extraordinary naval battle abounded with surprises, chief among which were the worthlessness of the two Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers, the ability of the *Gloucester*, and the amazing activity of the *Oregon*. Another surprise is the hour chosen by Admiral Cervera for his hazardous enterprise, since it gave the Americans most of the day to devote to the chase. Despite the closer watch maintained at night, it would seem that that was the most favorable time for escape. Then, too, naval authorities agree that there would have been much more chance for the Spanish ships had they separated, thereby causing a division of the American fleet, especially if the flight had been made at night. The torpedo-boat destroyers, by stealing out close to one of the cruisers, might have been able to dart forth and attack in the way that it was intended they should fight, instead of which they lagged behind and invited the concentrated assault which proved their destruction. In brief, although the Spaniards fought bravely, their course was a blunder from beginning to end, and it is a common saying that in war a blunder is worse than a crime.

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A
Great
Blunder



Burning
of the
"Maria
Teresa"



CHAPTER CIV

McKINLEY'S ADMINISTRATION, 1897-1901 (Continued)

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN (Continued)

Conquest of Eastern Cuba

[*Authorities:* With that sullen obstinacy which is blind to the logic of events, Spain continues to bulletin her disastrous defeats as great victories, and still staggers forward in the pitiful attempt to strike her puny blows at the giant that has laid her low. "I find it difficult to restrain my joyful emotions," exclaimed one of her leading officials, when the first news of Manila reached Madrid. But with the inevitable end in sight, and the certainty that prolonged resistance must make the terms of peace still harder, she sacrifices her sons and renders more hopeless her bankruptcy, under the pretence that all this is necessary to satisfy the demands of mythical Spanish honor. Knowing its opponent so well, the United States proceeds to administer another humiliating defeat at Santiago, in the hope of bringing her to her senses ; but it fails, and the story remains only one of the many that add lustre to American manhood, skill, and courage, and reflect glory upon the innumerable achievements of our arms.]

Cuba



Railways destroyed by the Spaniards

QUESTION of profound interest is the extent and value of the friendship shown by Great Britain in our behalf before and at the breaking out of our war with Spain. The highest authority on this subject is undoubtedly the London *National Review*, because it has access to official information closed to the public.

Spain used her utmost effort to persuade the leading maritime powers of Europe to make the Cuban question an international one. The decision was made that this should be done, and we were threatened with the greatest of all humiliations. France, as in 1861, eagerly led in this conspiracy, warmly seconded by Austria, and followed by Russia. One cause of France's course was that Spanish securities were held in that country to the

extent of \$800,000,000. Another was her racial sympathy for the Spanish people.

Germany refused to join this anti-American alliance unless Great Britain agreed to co-operate, a course deemed highly probable because of our past quarrels, the English position as regards Cuba, the Venezuela wrangle, and the desire often expressed in America for the annexation of Canada. Such co-operation was indispensable because of England's mighty naval strength and her strategic advantage of position.

The National Review states that when this anti-American combination was first mooted in London, Lord Salisbury was absent, but Mr. A. J. Balfour, the acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was not only a warm friend of the United States, but a far-seeing statesman as regarded British interests. The situation in the far East was steadily drawing England and the United States together, and it would be well for Cuba, which strategically commands the proposed Nicaragua Canal, to pass into the hands of an English-speaking people. The French Government, therefore, was assured that under no circumstances would Great Britain be a party to any action or course that could be deemed unfriendly at Washington.

It is not unlikely that the promoters of the "Cuban Concert" would have persisted, could the promise of England to remain neutral have been secured; but even that was denied. Germany refused to join the intrigue when she saw the certainty of being compelled to meet the invincible navy of Great Britain arrayed on the side of the United States; and thus the friendship of our "kinsmen across the sea" caused the formidable danger to dissolve and melt away.

During the War for the Union, it was the custom of President Lincoln to ask the people to give thanks for the triumph of our arms. Following this precedent, President McKinley, on July 6, issued the following proclamation:

"To the People of the United States of America.

"At this time, when to the yet fresh remembrance of the unprecedented success which attended the operations of the United States fleet in the Bay of Manila on the 1st day of May last are added the tidings of the no less glorious achievements of the naval and military arms of our beloved country at Santiago de Cuba, it is fitting that we should pause, and, staying the feeling of exultation that too naturally

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Need of
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attends great deeds wrought by our countrymen in our country's cause, should reverently bow before the throne of Divine Grace, and give devout praise to God, who holds the nations in the hollow of His hands, and worketh upon them the marvels of His high will, and who has thus far vouchsafed to us the light of His face and led our brave soldiers and seamen to victory.

A
Thanks-
giving
Procla-
mation

"I therefore ask the people of the United States, upon next assembling for divine worship in their respective places of meeting, to offer thanksgiving to Almighty God, who, in His inscrutable ways, is now leading our hosts upon the water to unscathed triumph; now guiding them in a strange land through the dread shadows of death to success, even though at a fearful cost; now bearing them without accident or loss to far-distant climes, has watched over our cause, and brought nearer the success of the right and the attainment of just and honorable peace.

"With the nation's thanks let there be mingled the nation's prayers that our gallant sons may be shielded from harm, alike on the battlefield and in the clash of fleets, and be spared the scourge of suffering and disease while they are striving to uphold their country's honor. And, withal, let the nation's heart be stilled with holy awe at the thought of the noble men who have perished as heroes die, and be filled with compassionate sympathy for all those who suffer bereavement or endure sickness, wounds, and bonds by reason of the awful struggle; and, above all, let us pray with earnest fervor that He, the dispenser of all good, may speedily remove from us the untold afflictions of war, and bring to our dear land the blessings of restored peace, and to all the domain now ravaged by the cruel strife the priceless boon of security and tranquillity."

Santiago
Defiant

General Shafter pressed steadily forward with his troops, although they were not as numerous as he wished, and on the 3d of July, the day which saw the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, he made a demand for the surrender of Santiago, receiving in reply a refusal, as has already been recorded.

In a desperate effort to block the harbor against the entrance of the American fleet and save the city from bombardment, the Spanish, early on the morning of July 4, ran the *Reina Mercedes* ashore near where the *Merrimac* had been sunk. The attempt was a failure, since the vessel did not block the entrance. The event of July 6 was the exchange of Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson and

his seven comrades for the same number of Spanish prisoners of war. There was considerable parleying between General Shafter and General Toral, who had become the commander of the Spanish forces after the wounding of General Linares on July 1, but the preliminaries were finally arranged.

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The manner in which the exchange was effected is worth noting. Lieutenant John D. Miley, one of General Shafter's aides, having charge of the transfer of the prisoners, rode forward at two o'clock in the afternoon, with three Spanish lieutenants, one of whom was to be selected to exchange for Hobson. They were blindfolded and carried in a covered wagon to prevent their reporting to their friends the disposition of the American forces. Behind them followed the Spanish soldiers who were to be exchanged for the sailors.

Ex-
change
of
Hobson

The course led up the hill upon whose crest lay the American firing-line. Going through this, the party descended the other side for a fourth of a mile, when they entered a field, where the bandages were removed from the eyes of the prisoners, and all sat down under a large tree to await the arrival of the other company, who were already approaching under another flag of truce. The two soon met, and there was an exchange of courtesies. Lieutenant Miley told the Spanish officer he was at liberty to choose any one of the three Spanish lieutenants to be exchanged for Hobson. The officer selected one who was wounded, there was another exchange of salutations, and the two parties returned to their respective lines.

Lieutenant Miley and his companions heartily congratulated Hobson, who was recognized by his uniform, as, riding on horseback, he approached the American lines. The air was rent with cheers, thousands of hats were waved, and the regimental bands played "The Star-Spangled Banner," while amid it all Hobson conducted himself as modestly as when, some weeks later, he visited New York on official business, and found himself continually surrounded and hampered by enthusiastic multitudes, who never wearied of applauding him.

Although General Shafter had set the hour for the bombardment of Santiago upon the refusal of General Toral to surrender, the attack was postponed at the suggestion of the President and his advisers until the arrival of reinforcements. The belief obtained at that time that General Pando had advanced from Holguin and formed a junction with the Spaniards in Santiago, bringing several thousand

The
Bom-
bardment
Post-
poned



A FLAG OF TRUCE

Spanish soldiers to aid in the defence of the city. It was afterward developed that such was not the fact, and that General Pando was not in that part of Cuba. Meanwhile, vigorous steps were taken to reinforce Shafter and to send him additional supplies of ammunition.

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The two-days' truce was turned to good account by the besiegers and besieged. The Americans dug trenches and made bomb-proofs along their whole line, and brought up artillery from the road, while the positions were strengthened in every way possible. Moreover, the engineer corps obtained the precise range of all the Spanish guns and trenches, assuring a more deadly fire when the bombardment should open.

Improv-
ing the
Opportu-
nity

The Spaniards covered their trenches with sods to hide them, and improved their rifle-pits. They used good judgment, and neglected nothing that could add to their strength. Some of their guns proved a dangerous menace to the American position. A characteristic piece of work was the location of the main intrenchment behind the hospital and insane asylum, from which floated the flag of the Red Cross Society. It was hoped that this would interfere with the fire of the American centre. Warning was sent to the Spaniards to remove all non-combatants from the building.

At daybreak, July 6, the Americans were surprised to see the flag of truce still flying over the Spanish headquarters in Santiago. While wondering at its meaning, a man in uniform emerged from the city, bearing a smaller white flag. General Shafter sent out a party to receive the messenger, who proved to be a commissioner from General Toral. The commissioner said he had an important communication to deliver to the American commander, and desired to be taken to him. The custom is to blindfold such messengers before allowing them to pass through their enemy's lines; but it was believed, in this instance, that the Spaniard might gain an impressive object-lesson by observing the completeness of the American preparations to reduce the city. Not only were his eyes unbandaged, but his attention was directed to the formidable character of these preparations, and there could be no doubt that he was suitably impressed by what he saw.

A
Message
from
General
Torál

When conducted to General Shafter, the lengthy message of General Toral was delivered and found to contain a proposal that the truce should be extended in order to give General Toral time to communicate with the authorities at Madrid concerning the surrender of

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Santiago. A rather singular request was that the American commander should send telegraph operators to operate the line between Santiago and Kingston. The telegraphists who had been stationed



Spanish
Bloch-House
Destroyed by
U.S. Artillery

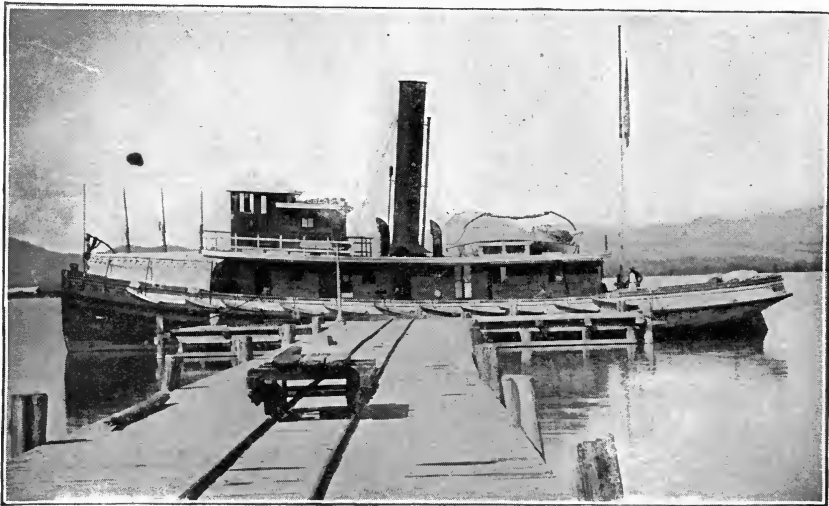
there were British subjects, and had left the city under the protection of their consul when notice was given of the bombardment in the event of a refusal to surrender. General

Toral pledged not to ask the operators to transmit anything not relating to the sur-

Exten-
sion
of the
Truce

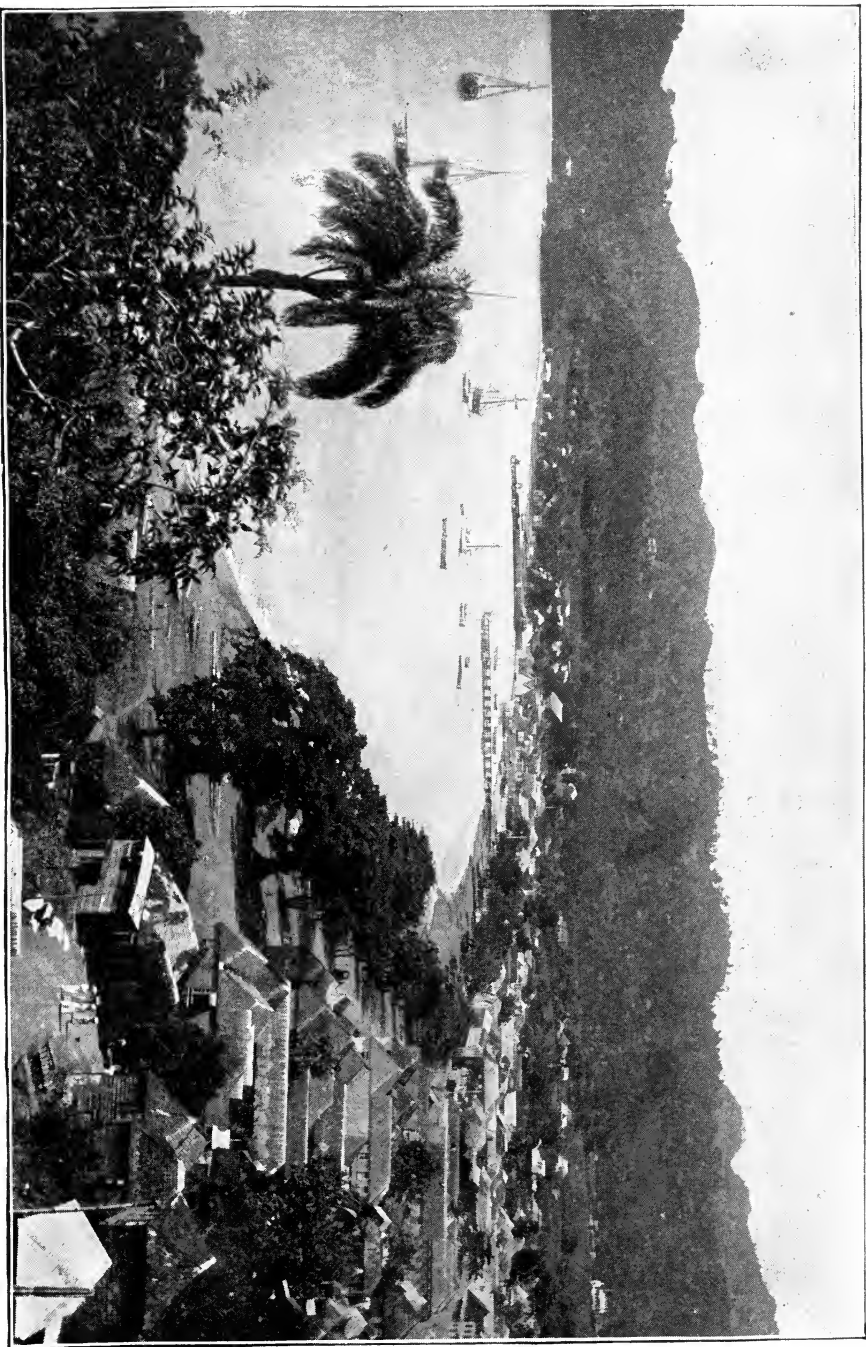
render, and promised to return them to El Caney upon receiving the final reply from Madrid.

It was arranged that the truce, which had expired at 4 o'clock the preceding day, should be extended to the same hour on Saturday, the



THE DESPATCH BOAT "COLON"

9th. The British operators having expressed their willingness to return to Santiago, were escorted to the walls of the city, where a Spanish escort met and conducted them to the office



GENERAL VIEW OF KINGSTON HARBOR, JAMAICA

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Fugi-
tives
from
Santiago

of the cable company, and they assumed their novel duties in the afternoon.

It should be stated that after the destruction of Cervera's fleet, not only did thousands of citizens flee from Santiago to the American lines for protection and food, but among them was the entire civil government, including the governor, the mayor, and the president of the upper court of justice, all of whom had been forbidden to leave the city; but they tramped over the mountains with other refugees to El Caney, where they were received and treated with consideration.

The following was given out at Madrid as the despatch received by General Correa, Minister of War:

"The enemy returned our wounded on Tuesday. Yesterday (Thursday) I exchanged the *Merrimac* prisoners for Lieutenant Arias and seven soldiers.

"The ceremony over, General Shafter sent a letter describing the complete destruction of our squadron, and reiterating his demand for the surrender of the city, granting until midday Saturday for compliance, when, if the town was not surrendered, he would bombard it by land and sea.

"I communicated with Captain-General Blanco, and warned all foreigners, who are now almost the sole inhabitants. I shall defend the place to the last extremity.

"It is necessary to remember that we are short of provisions and that the troops have endured three years' campaigning. They have been fed for a month past with only rice, salt, coffee, and sugar."

General Shafter continued his preparations for bombardment with as much vigor as if certain of a final refusal on the part of General Toral to surrender. The plan was in case of such refusal for the fleet to bombard the city from Aguadores simultaneously with the army batteries, it being decided that if necessary the battleships should force the entrance to the harbor at any cost.

Uncon-
ditional
Surren-
der De-
manded

General Shafter notified our Government, when the hour set for the expiration of the truce arrived, that General Toral had expressed a wish to capitulate. In reply, the American commander was ordered to accept no terms other than "unconditional surrender."

When the last flag of truce was sent from the Spanish lines, it notified General Shafter that his demand for surrender without terms was refused. A few minutes before five o'clock that afternoon (July

10), the American batteries opened fire on the enemy's intrenchments surrounding the city. It lasted, however, but a short time, because of approaching darkness. The response was spiritless, but the answering musketry volleys were vigorous. General Shafter sent word to Siboney ordering the troops there to join him before morning, when it was intended to renew the bombardment.

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At a council of war held Saturday night, the commander submitted to his officers the terms on which General Toral was willing to surrender the city. These were that he would leave Santiago, taking with him all the arms, artillery, and impedimenta, but would do no damage to the city. As stated, this proposal was peremptorily rejected at Washington.

Toral's
Terms
Refused

The navy was prompt in performing its share of the bombardment. During the afternoon, the *Brooklyn*, *Indiana*, and *Texas* ranged themselves about half a mile apart, and about half a mile from shore, off Aguadores, the *Indiana* being to the westward of the line, and half a mile east of that place.

The *Brooklyn* began the firing with her 5-inch port battery. When she had discharged seven shots, the *Texas* opened, soon followed by the *Indiana*. The target of all these shots was invisible, a high range of hills shutting off the view inland. Two minutes' interval was allowed between the shots in order to learn if the shells were rightly placed. Telephone connection had been established between General Shafter's headquarters at the front and a captured bridge on the Aguadores Railway, whence the signals were wigwagged to the flagship. The range of the battleships over the ridge north by west was not quite six miles.

At the first fire of the *Brooklyn*, Morro Castle ran up its danger signal, showing white above red, but neither Morro nor the outlying batteries made any answer to the fire of the battleships. It may be interesting to note that this was the first attack of a city by a fleet since the British bombardment of Alexandria in 1884.

The *Brooklyn* fired in all 15 5-inch shells, the *Texas* 3 6-inch shells from her forward gun on the main deck and 7 12-inch shells from her port turret, and the *Indiana* 8 8-inch shells from her port side. The thunderous explosion of these missiles, six miles distant, was plainly heard. Mingled with them, and the boom of the artillery on shore, were the reverberating peals of natural thunder, a violent storm and downpour of rain continuing throughout the latter

The
Naval
Bom-
bardment

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part of the bombardment. A message from General Shafter that the shells were landing too close to his lines caused the firing to cease shortly before six o'clock.

The arrival of reinforcements enabled the commander to extend his line entirely around Santiago, thus locking in General Toral and shutting out any help from reaching him. Although this line was necessarily weak in spots, reinforcements could be quickly moved to any point needed.

Extension
of the
American
Lines

It was the intention of General Shafter to renew the bombardment at daylight, but a dense mist that veiled mountain and valley obscured the Spanish lines near the city. When the sun dissolved the vapors, the American gunners were ordered to renew their destructive work; but instead of firing on "general principles," as may be said, they were directed to select specific targets. The result was another display of marksmanship rarely, or never seen on the part of the artillery of other nations.

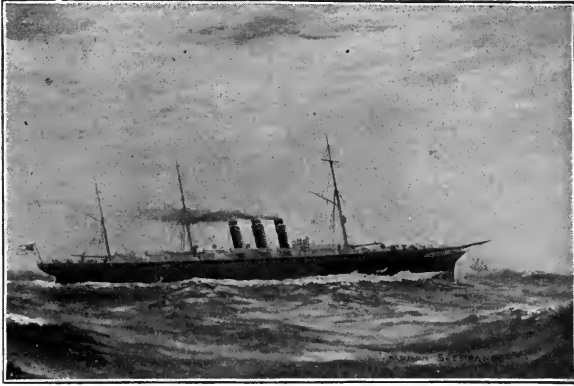
As usual, the Spanish sharpshooters were exasperatingly annoying. They were hidden among the tree-branches, and devoted their efforts to picking off the American gunners; but there were equally good marksmen among our own infantry, and, although it was difficult to locate the miscreants, who used smokeless powder, the success in doing so was proven by the sight of more than one limp form tumbling headlong through the limbs to the ground. The dynamite-gun, in charge of Sergeant Hallet Alsop Borrowe, of the Rough Riders, was used with great effect.

It was believed that the Spaniards' ammunition was running low, for their batteries did not fire more than half a dozen shots in reply. They kept close within their trenches, except when a shell dropped among them, when they frantically scrambled out. With a view to saving the great loss of life that would follow an assault, General Shafter devoted his efforts to harassing the enemy by a continuous fire from his batteries.

Work
of the
Army
and
Navy

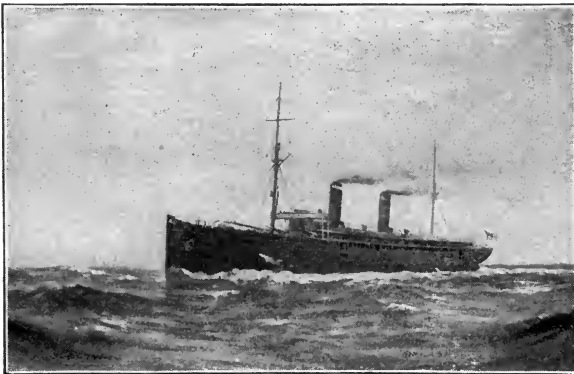
The fleet, as before, assisted in this work. At six o'clock in the morning (July 11), the *New York* and *Brooklyn* left their night stations and approached Aguadores. In order to improve the aim of the preceding day, a wigwag signal to the beach ordered that signallers be sent to the top of the ridge over which the shells were to be fired, to form telephone connection with the front and learn of the effectiveness of the range.

As a feeler, the *New York* fired an 8-inch shell, but it required an hour to learn where it had fallen. The report of that and of the second caused a change in the range, but the third shell dropped in Santiago, the announcement of which was received with cheers by the sailors. With a range of 8,500 yards, the firing became regular. It was slow, however, and the *Brooklyn* did not open until after the *New York's* twenty-sixth shot.



THE "YALE"

By and by the *Indiana* steamed into position and swung her turret guns to starboard. She delivered a broadside from her 8-inch guns, and discharged faster than the other ships, continuing until nearly one o'clock, when a signal was received from General Shafter that a flag of truce had been



THE "HARVARD"

sent to General Toral, and firing for the day was over. One hundred and six shells had been fired, of which all but five were effective, the last dropping almost in the heart of the city.

It was about this time that

General Miles, who had left Washington on the 9th, arrived on the *Yale* off Aguadores, and was cheered by the men of the flagship as he sailed around it. Subsequently he made an inspection at Si-

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Arrival
of
General
Miles

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boney, and went to the front the next day, where, instead of assuming direct command, he remained with General Shafter in an advisory capacity, as was announced, and exercised general supervision.

The roads leading from Santiago to Siboney and El Caney were continuously thronged with refugees, many of whom were children. They were in a pitiful condition. Had not the troops divided their meagre rations with them, hundreds would have perished of hunger.



IN CAMP—WASHING CLOTHES

In Santiago itself the Spanish soldiers looted the homes of the refugees and committed all manner of outrages.

The first meeting between General Shafter and General Toral took place on Wednesday, July 13, General Miles being present, when the demand upon the Spanish commander for the unconditional surrender of the city was repeated. General Toral said that no matter what his own views might be, he could not yield the place on the conditions named by the Americans unless ordered to do so by his superiors, and he asked that the truce might be lengthened to enable him to communicate again with Captain-General Blanco and the Government at Madrid. This favor was granted, and the truce was extended to noon, Thursday, July 14.

The
Truce
again
Ex-
tended

As before, each army devoted the delays to strengthening its position. The hostile lines were so close that the Spaniards and Americans abused each other in voices that with only slight elevation were clearly audible.

At a council of war held on Wednesday morning, there were present Generals Miles, Shafter, Wheeler, and Garcia, and Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson as the representative of Admiral Sampson. General Shafter made clear all that had taken place during the preceding few days, and an interchange of views followed. It was agreed that while it was certain the city could be captured by assault, or by the warships forcing their way into the harbor, the attack must be accompanied by great loss of life, and the prize was not worth the cost.

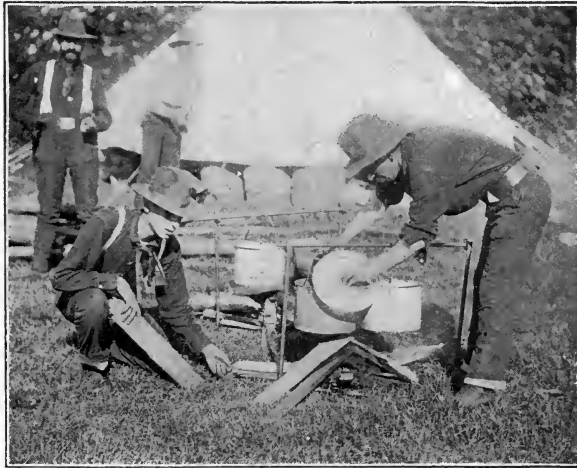
General Toral, by order of the authorities at Washington, was notified that unless he surrendered unconditionally by noon of the following day, a bombardment would be begun which would not cease until the city was destroyed. It was after this council of war that the personal interview between Shafter and Toral took place.

The officers were scarcely less impatient than the soldiers, who suffered from the frightful heat and the daily flood that descended upon them. The rainy season was at its worst, sickness was increasing in camp, and the discomforts of idleness were becoming too great to be borne. An assault, even though it must be a bloody one, was preferable to the unbearable monotony of a siege.

Naturally the authorities at Washington were anxious over the situation at Santiago. General Shafter can handle his sword better than his pen, and many of his despatches were too ambiguously

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A
Council
of
War



IN CAMP—COOKING

Un-
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Con-
ditions

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worded to be understood. Thus a message was received from him on the forenoon of the 14th, saying that General Toral had agreed to surrender on the basis of being returned to Spain, and that commissioners would meet that afternoon to arrange definite terms.

This reference to "terms" caused uneasiness on the part of our Government, and a message was sent to General Shafter directing him to consider no proposition from General Toral that seemed to



IN CAMP—A FIELD POST OFFICE

show a desire for temporizing. The commander's reply was unsatisfactory, but the following dispelled all anxiety :

PLAYA, July 14.

To Secretary of War at Washington.

A Wel-
come
Message

BEFORE SANTIAGO, July 14.—General Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army, troops and division of Santiago, on the terms and understanding that his troops would be returned to Spain.

General Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender. This is very gratifying, as General Shafter and the officers and men of this command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming almost insuperable obstacles which they encountered.

A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever, and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those free from it, and to keep those who are still on board ship separated from those on shore.

Arrangements will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the President and yourself.

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General of the Army.

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By the terms of this surrender, the United States obtained possession of something more than a third of the province of Santiago, including the military jurisdiction of the Fourth Corps of the Spanish army. The boundaries of the territory surrendered begin at Acerraderos, a seacoast town, about twenty miles west of Santiago, thence northeast to the town of Palma, twenty-two miles away, and finally to Sagua de Tanamo, on the northern coast.*

Terms
of the
Sur-
render

When everything seemed settled a serious difficulty arose over the insistence of the Spanish commissioners that the surrendering forces should be allowed to retain their arms. General Toral was unwilling to yield the point, and General Shafter on the 15th telegraphed to Washington for instructions. He was still obscure in the wording of his despatches, and he was ordered to give explicit information. He replied:

* This cession gave the United States control of four good harbors, two on the south coast and two on the north, Santiago, Guantanamo, Baracoa, and Sagua de Tanamo. The territory includes some of the loftiest mountains in Cuba, Tarquino, the highest peak, being 8,000 feet above the sea level. There are numerous streams and rivers in this district, but no important ones. The valleys are fertile, and the climate in the mountainous region pleasant. The seasons are the wet and dry, the former lasting from April to October. The average temperature of the year at Santiago is 80.5 degrees, the average in July and August being 85.4 and in December and January 74.2 degrees. The sea breeze, lasting from noon until evening, makes the temperature delightful. Yellow fever, which haunts the seaboard during the hot season, is almost wholly due to the neglect of sanitation. In some of the rivers are gold deposits, with silver and extensive lodes of copper in the Sierra del Cobre Mountains. Between the base of the mountains and the eastern coast are found bituminous coal of good quality, asphaltum beds and petroleum, while gypsum, slate, and jasper are other products of Santiago province. The rich soil produces exuberantly every kind of vegetable and tropical fruit. In some places tobacco is grown, and coffee, cocoa, and chocolate thrive. Rice is readily cultivated and Indian corn is native, with sugar as the staple product. There are great stretches of trackless forests, and the woods include cedar, mahogany, ebony, granadilla, and sabicci. Inland transportation facilities, as in many other sections of Cuba, are almost wholly lacking.

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Confus-
ing De-
spatchHEADQUARTERS, NEAR SANTIAGO, *July 15.**Adjutant-General Corbin, Washington, D. C.*

I sent you several telegrams yesterday, as did General Miles also, in regard to the surrender. General Toral agreed yesterday positively to surrender all the forces under his command in Eastern Cuba upon the direct understanding that they will be sent to Spain by the United States; that the surrender was authorized by General Blanco, and that its submission to-morrow was merely formal. Commissioners to arrange the details were appointed—Wheeler, Norton, and Miley on the part of the United States. Points were immediately raised by the Spanish commissioners, and the discussion lasted until ten o'clock last night. At last my commissioners think the matter will be settled to-day, and met at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

There are about 12,000 troops in the city and as many more in the surrounding district; 25,000 in all will be transported. General Miles was present, and said the surrender was absolute and complete as possible. It cannot be possible that there will be a failure to complete the arrangements.

A water famine in the city is imminent. Have supply cut. This was told Lieutenant Miley by the English commissioner. Will wire frequently when negotiations are progressing.

SHAFTER,

Major-General Commanding.

This despatch was as confusing as its predecessors, and its meaning was variously interpreted. General Shafter made no explanation of the points raised by the Spanish commissioners, and referred to the "submission" of the surrender "to-morrow," while his promise to wire frequently "when negotiations are progressing" deepened the fear of our Government officials that the trouble was of a serious character, and the sorely disturbed Cabinet council did not break up until after midnight.

But everything was cleared up on the following day, when the messages from General Shafter showed the true ring. The first, addressed to the Adjutant-General at Washington, said:

"Spanish surrendered. Particulars later."

Decisive
News

Early in the morning of the 16th, General Shafter sent the following letter, which evidently went through a unique process of translation:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 15.**To Excellency, Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces.*

EXCELLENT SIR:—I am now authorized by my Government to capitulate. I have the honor to so advise you, requesting you desig-

nate hour and place where my representatives should appear to confer with those of your Excellency to effect the articles of capitulation on the basis of what has been agreed upon to this date. In due time I wish to manifestate to your Excellency my desire to know the resolutions of the United States Government respecting the return of arms, so as to note on the capitulation; also the great courtesy and gentlemanly deportment of your Great Grace's Representative and return for their generous and noble impulse for the Spanish soldiers will allow them to return to the Peninsula with the arms that the American Army do them the honor to acknowledge as dutifully descended.

JOSÉ TORAL, *Commander-in-Chief Fourth Army Corps.*

SHAFTER, *Major-General Commanding.*

Once more, when everything seemed to be settled, a disturbing factor appeared. General Shafter telegraphed that while the enemy agreed to lay down their arms, it was with the understanding that our Government should decide whether they were to be returned, his despatch being as follows:

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A Dis-
turbing
Factor

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR SANTIAGO, *July 16.*

Adjutant-General, Washington.

The conditions of capitulation include all forces and war material in described territory. The United States agrees, with as little delay as possible, to transport all Spanish troops in district to the kingdom of Spain. The troops, as far as possible, to embark as near a garrison as they now occupy. Officers retain their side arms, and officers and men retain their personal property. Spanish commander authorized to take military archives belonging to surrendered district. All Spanish forces known as volunteers and guerrillas, who wish to remain in Cuba, may do so under parole during present war, giving up their arms.

"Spanish forces march out of Santiago with honors of war, depositing their arms at a point mutually agreed upon, to await disposition of United States Government, it being understood United States commissioners will recommend that the Spanish soldiers return to Spain with the arms they so bravely defended. This leaves the question of arms entirely in the hands of the Government. I invite attention to the fact that several thousand surrendered, as said by General Toral to be about 12,000, against whom a shot has not been fired. The return to Spain of the troops in this district amounts to about 24,000, according to General Toral.

W. R. SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

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Despite the positive statement by our Government that no concession would be granted to the surrendering troops, the above contained a reservation, and it was stated that General Wheeler, General Lawton, and Lieutenant Miley recommended that General Toral's soldiers



TWO CAPTURED SPANISH MINES

should be permitted to carry their arms to Spain. The offer already made to transport the prisoners to their own country was simply an act of generosity, and intended moreover to get rid of the expense of taking care of a large body of men among whom the germs of disease were likely to appear.

It was not deemed necessary to inform General Shafter that the recommendation of the American commissioners had been overruled.

The President sent a warm commendatory message thanking him, his officers and soldiers for their faithfulness, bravery, and success. This message must have been peculiarly gratifying to the recipient, for it sharply contrasted with some that preceded it.

The Spanish commissioners were General Escariel, Colonel Fontaine, and Mr. Mason, the British vice-consul at Santiago. The terms involved the following points:

Thanks
to
Shafter
and his
Men

The 20,000 refugees at El Caney and Siboney to be sent back to the city.

An American infantry patrol to be posted on the roads surrounding the city and in the country between it and the American cavalry.

Our hospital corps to give attention so far as possible to the sick and wounded Spanish soldiers in Santiago.

All the Spanish troops in the province except 10,000 men at Holguin, under command of General Luque, to come into the city and surrender.

The guns and defences of the city to be turned over to the Americans in good condition.

The Americans to have full use of the Juragua Railroad, which belongs to the Spanish Government.

The Spaniards to surrender their arms.

All the Spaniards to be conveyed to Spain on board of American transports with the least possible delay, and be permitted to take portable church property with them.

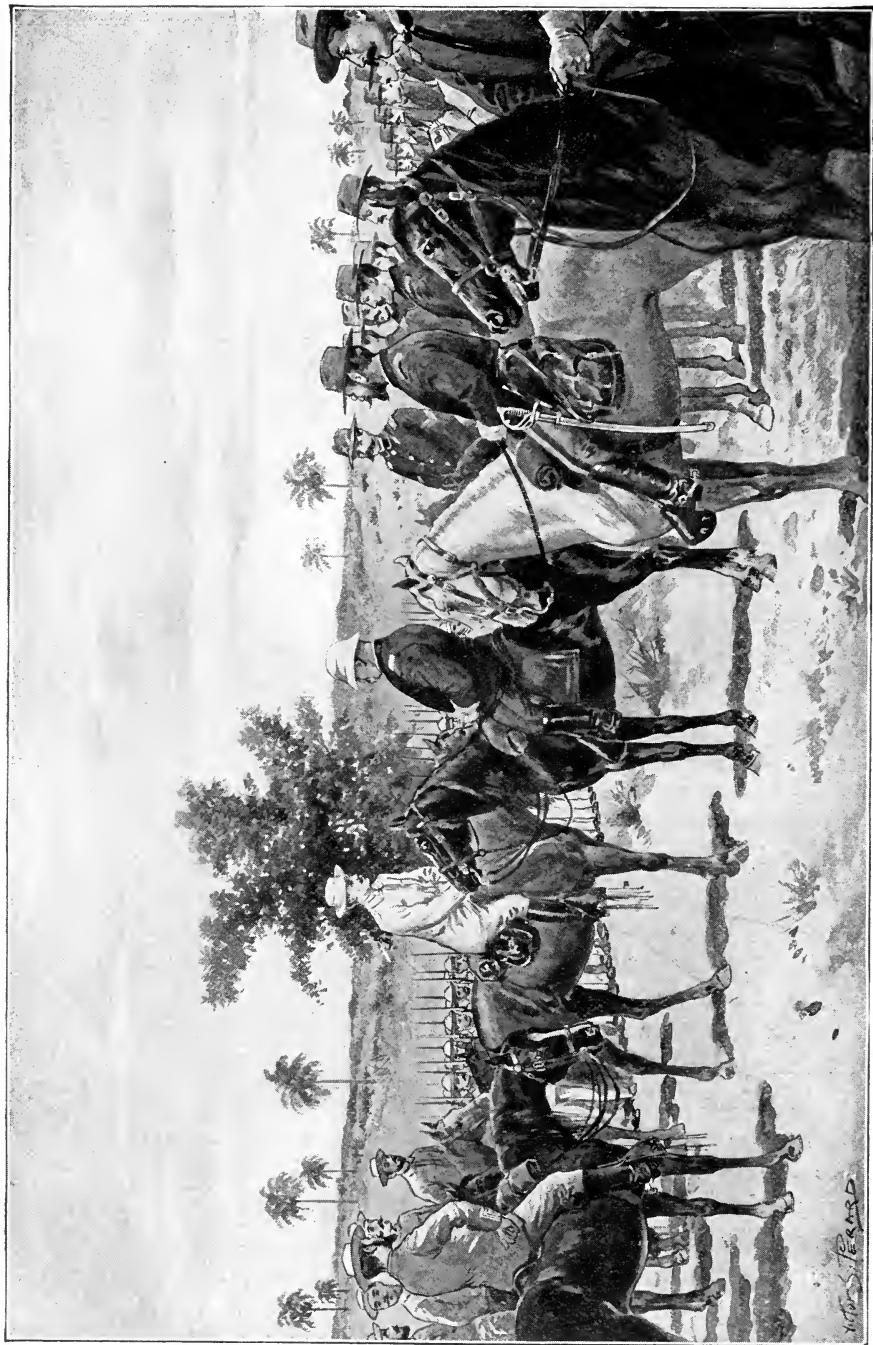
After a prolonged discussion, the conditions named above were accepted, and the Spaniards agreed to co-operate with the Americans in destroying the mines and torpedoes in the harbor entrance and bay. The agreement was signed in duplicate by all the commissioners, and each side kept a copy. The signatures of the Spanish commissioners were conditional upon the approval of the Madrid authorities. The business being over, Lieutenant Miley mounted a fleet horse and dashed at headlong speed to Siboney, where he handed his copy to General Miles, who read it, expressed his approval, and congratulated Lieutenant Miley. As the news quickly spread to the army and fleet, it was received with loud cheering.

General Shafter notified General Toral that he would take possession of Santiago on Sunday morning (July 17) at nine o'clock. Accompanied by Generals Lawton and Wheeler, Colonels Ludlow, Ames, and Kent, and eighty other officers, he rode at a deliberate pace down the hill to the road leading to the city, which was followed until they reached the tree outside the walls, under which all the preceding negotiations had taken place. At this juncture the cannon on the hillsides and within the city boomed a salute of twenty-one guns, followed by thousands of cheers from end to end of the eight miles of American lines. The Twenty-fifth colored infantry and a troop of colored cavalry set out to join General Shafter, who, after

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OUR
COLONIAL
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1898

Points
Involved

Taking
Possession of
Santiago



SURRENDER OF GENERAL TORAL TO GENERAL SHAFTER

FROM THE ORIGINAL DRAWING BY VICTOR G. PÉRARD

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waiting a brief while, sent word to General Toral that he was ready to take possession of the city.

The Spanish general was in full uniform when he and two hundred officers left the city and approached the place of meeting. Toral and Shafter gravely saluted each other, the American and Spanish officers also exchanging salutations. A general introduction followed, when General Toral, speaking in his native tongue, and with a perceptible tremor in his voice, addressed General Shafter :

"I find myself forced to surrender to General Shafter of the American army the city and the strongholds of the city of Santiago."

The Spanish officers presented arms, and General Shafter replied :

"I receive the city in the name of the Government of the United States."

Upon the order of General Toral, his officers, still presenting arms, wheeled about, and General Shafter and his own officers, followed by the cavalry and infantry, rode past the Spaniards and entered the captured city. General Shafter made his way to the governor's palace, in the centre of the town, where an immense crowd was gathered. The palace fronts the Plaza de Armas, where some fifty officials were waiting, including the civil governor, the mayor, and chief of police. When the palace was reached, the archbishop of Santiago and a number of priests came up, saluted General Shafter, and entered into conversation with him.

The formal ceremony of handing over the city to the Americans was preceded by a lunch served in the palace. General Joaquin Castillo and one of his aides were the only Cubans present, General Garcia being unwilling to enter Santiago while it was still under the rule of the Spanish officials.

It lacked but a few minutes to noon, when Lieutenant Miley, carrying an American flag, made his way to the top of the palace. General Shafter and his officers, followed by the Spanish officials and officers, walked to the plaza, where the American infantry and cavalry were drawn up. Assisted by two other officers, Lieutenant Miley bent the flag to the halyards attached to the flagstaff of the palace. As the great bell of the cathedral boomed the first stroke of high noon, the flag was run to the top of the staff, and it gracefully unfolded and streamed out in the breeze.

All hats were removed, and the soldiers presented arms. Windows and housetops were crowded with people and the square swarmed

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—
OUR
COLONIAL
EXPANSION
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Toral's
Sur-
render

The
Formal
Cere-
monies

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—
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COLONIAL
EXPANSION
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with spectators. The last stroke of the cathedral bell was throbbing in the air, and a military band played the inspiring "Star-Spangled Banner," followed by cheers for the "Red, White, and Blue." Thousands of the spectators shouted "Viva los Americanos," for the starving horde knew that the coming of their conquerors meant the end of hunger, suffering, and death.

Joy of
Soldiers

As our banner unfolded from the lofty flagstaff, a national salute was fired by Captain Capron's battery, at the right centre of the American line, and 20,000 men cheered, flung their hats in air, and leaped for joy. The volume of cheers rolled like a great wave along the immense circle enclosing the town, proving the completeness of the preparations, which compelled even the Spaniards to feel their helplessness in the centre of this invincible array of armed forces.

The formal ceremony being completed, General Shafter and his officers returned to the American camp, and soldiers were assigned to patrol duty in the city. Throughout all the ceremonies, Generals Linares and Toral remained in their houses outside the town.

Meanwhile, the navy was not an inanimate spectator of these stirring scenes. Owing to the danger from the mines, Admiral Sampson allowed only three small boats to enter the harbor. They moved carefully forward past the wrecked *Reina Mercedes*, the hulk of the *Merrimac*, and finally into the bay, at whose head stands Santiago. They arrived in time to take part in the cheering, possession having been assumed by the army. The gunboat *Alvarez* was the only Spanish vessel in the harbor. At the request of her officers, the American flag was not run up until they had landed. The other vessels secured were the steamer *Reina de los Angeles*, which had been used as a transport, 2 tugs, 4 lighters, 12 schooners, and several small boats.

Thou-
sands
of
Cheers

While the gunboat was returning, American infantrymen and cavalry were seen on the hills at Morro Castle and the side batteries. They had learned of the surrender, and added their cheering to that of the delighted thousands along the lines. An examination of Morro showed that it was almost in ruins from the terrific pounding of the American battleships, which, assisted by the resistless *Vesuvius*, had wrought appalling destruction in the neighborhood. The Red Cross ship *State of Texas*, with Clara Barton on board, was allowed to enter the harbor in the afternoon, but did not proceed to the city owing to the lateness of the hour.

All the roads leading to Santiago were crowded for hours with returning refugees, while thousands of Spanish soldiers streamed out of the town. Reaching the rifle-pits, they stacked their weapons, went into camp, and good-naturedly and thankfully ate the hardtack which the Americans gave them.

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—
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EXPANSION
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Although the returning refugees found that their homes had been looted during their absence, they accepted their losses more philo-



CATHEDRAL, SANTIAGO

sophically than would have been expected. The fear-haunted days and nights were ended, the conquerors were generous, and the necessities of life were dealt out to all with a liberal hand. Peace and security came with the American rule, and the future was full of hope.

General Shafter appointed Brigadier-General Leonard Wood (promoted from his colonelcy of the Rough Riders and succeeded by Theodore Roosevelt) military governor of Santiago. The appointment was an admirable one, and General Wood quickly won public confidence. The city was cleaned, sanitary and civil regulations established, and the people governed with a considerate but firm wisdom that produced the happiest results.

**General
Wood
Military
Governor**

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It must be admitted that there was much dissatisfaction by this time on the part of the military authorities over the action of the Cuban insurgents. Their numbers and strength had been greatly overestimated. It was alleged that they were indolent, and much more disposed to eat the rations furnished them than to fight. Many looked with distrust on the Americans, believing they intended to

annex Cuba instead of granting its independence. While numerous Cubans had proven their bravery and patriotism, it is idle to deny that the part they played in the war was a disappointment to their friends in this country. Another disagreeable fact is that a shamefully small percentage of the large number in the United States went to the help of our own valiant officers and soldiers, who gave their blood and lives for the cause of humanity and the independence of a people vastly inferior in every respect to themselves, and wholly unworthy of the sacrifices made in their behalf.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LINARES

General Garcia Offended General Garcia was offended by the course of General Shafter at Santiago, and directly after its surrender sent the American commander the following self-explanatory letter:

SIR:—On May 12, the Government of the republic of Cuba ordered me as commander of the Cuban army in the East to co-operate with the American army, following the plans and obeying the orders of its commander. I have done my best, sir, to fulfil the wishes of my Government, and I have been until now one of your most faithful subordinates, honoring myself in carrying out your orders and instructions as far as my powers have allowed me to do it.

The city of Santiago surrendered to the American army, and news of that important event was given to me by persons entirely foreign to your staff. I have not been honored with a single word



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NEWS OF VICTORY

FROM THE ORIGINAL DRAWING BY W. M. CARY

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—
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from yourself informing me about the negotiations for peace or the terms of the capitulation by the Spaniards. The important ceremony of the surrender of the Spanish army and the taking possession of the city by yourself took place later on, and I only knew of both events by public reports.

I was neither honored, sir, with a kind word from you inviting myself or any officer of my staff to represent the Cuban army on that memorable occasion.

Finally, I know that you have left in power at Santiago the same Spanish authorities that for three years I have fought as enemies of



A COUNTRY OX-TEAM

the independence of Cuba. I beg to say that these authorities have never been elected at Santiago by the residents of the city, but were appointed by royal decrees of the Queen of Spain.

I would agree, sir, that the army under your command should have taken possession of the city, the garrison, and the forts. I would give my warm co-operation to any measure you may have deemed best under American military law to hold the city for your army and to preserve public order until the time comes to fulfil the solemn pledge of the people of the United States to establish in Cuba a free and independent government. But when the question arises of appointing authorities in Santiago de Cuba, under the peculiar circumstances of our thirty years' strife against the Spanish rule, I cannot see but with the deepest regret that such authorities are not

Garcia's
Protest

elected by the Cuban people, but are the same ones selected by the Queen of Spain, and hence are ministers to defend against the Cubans the Spanish sovereignty.

A rumor, too absurd to be believed, General, ascribes the reason of your measures and of the orders forbidding my army to enter Santiago to fear of massacres and revenge against the Spaniards. Allow me, sir, to protest against even the shadow of such an idea. We are not savages ignoring the rules of civilized warfare. We are a poor, ragged army, as ragged and as poor as was the army of your forefathers in their noble war for independence, but, as did the heroes of Saratoga and Yorktown, we respect too deeply our cause to disgrace it with barbarism and cowardice.

In view of all these reasons I sincerely regret to be unable to fulfil any longer the orders of my Government, and therefore I have tendered to-day to the commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, Major-General Maximo Gomez, my resignation as commander of this section of our army.

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—
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1898

Awaiting his resolution, I withdraw my forces to the interior.

Very respectfully yours,

CALIXTO GARCIA.

General Garcia withdrew his army from the outskirts over the road to Jiquari, some fifty miles distant, first forwarding his resignation as commander of the Cuban army of the East to General Gomez, the Cuban commander-in-chief. His letter to General Shafter is marked by a dignity and good taste that led many to doubt his authorship of the missive. There was a feeling of sympathy for General Garcia in Washington and elsewhere, mingled with the conviction that General Shafter had not been tactful in his dealings with the sensitive Cuban leader. It was deemed best to try to placate him, prominent Cubans in this country uniting their efforts to win him back to a cordial co-operation with the American forces in the island. General Shafter addressed him, on July 22, the following letter:

I must say that I was very much surprised at the receipt of your letter this morning, and regret exceedingly that you should regard yourself as in any way slighted or aggrieved.

General
Shafter's
Reply

You will remember the fact that I invited you to accompany me into the town of Santiago to witness the surrender, which you declined.

This war, as you know, is between the United States and Spain, and it is out of the question for me to take any action in regard to your forces in connection with the surrender, which was made solely to the American army.

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—
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COLONIAL
EXPANSION
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"The policy of my Government in continuing in power temporarily the persons occupying the offices is one which I am, of course, unable to discuss. To show you the views held by my Government, I enclose a copy of the instructions received by me yesterday from the President, which appears to cover everything that can possibly rise in the government of this territory while it is held by the United States.

Full credit has been given to you and your valiant men in my report to my Government, and I wish to acknowledge to you the great and valuable assistance you rendered during the campaign.



A CUBAN PLOUGHMAN

I regret very much to know of your determination to withdraw yourself from this vicinity. I remain yours very sincerely,

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

A
Correct
Position

General Shafter's position in this matter was correct. He explained to Garcia that the ceremony of surrender and the retention of Spanish municipal officers and tariff duties were to be treated as temporary measures quite apart from the final permanent policy of the United States in Cuba. The former was at war with Spain and would be held responsible before the world for the administration of the surrendered territory, and pending the conclusion of the war it was

unreasonable for the Cubans to expect the recognition they desired. General Garcia continued to sulk, though afterward engaging in desultory fighting; but, after all, his course was a matter of far less moment than he himself supposed.

In justification of the course of General Shafter the following letter from President McKinley to the Secretary of War is given, with the letter of transmittal from the Adjutant-General of the army to General Shafter:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, *July 18, 1898.* }

To General Shafter, Santiago, Cuba.

The following is sent you for your information and guidance. It will be published in such manner, in both English and Spanish, as will give it the widest circulation in the territory under your control:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, *July 18, 1898.* }

To the Secretary of War.

“SIR:—The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago, and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States, render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duty, are entitled to security in their persons and property and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard.

It will, therefore, be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible. Though the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme and immediately operate upon the political conditions of the inhabitants, the

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Presi-
dent Mc-
Kinley's
Letter

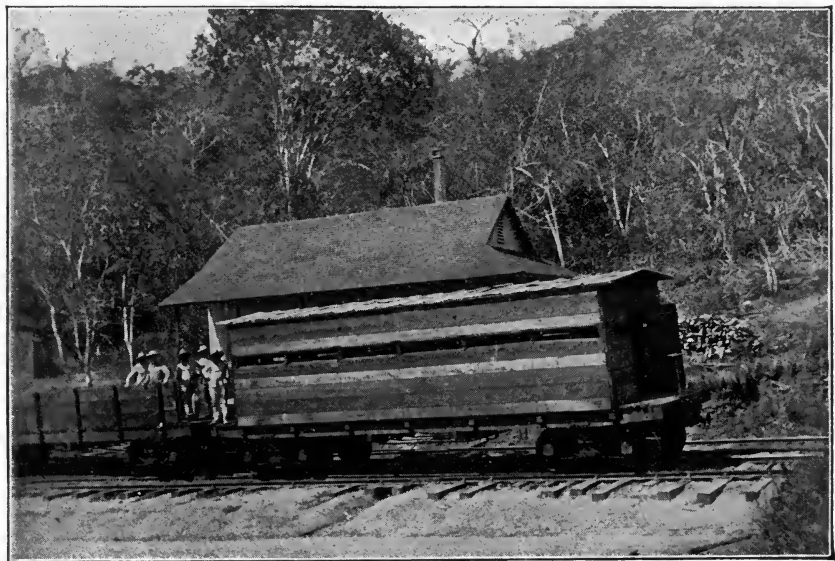
Duty of
the
Com-
mander

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The
Adminis-
tration
of Law

municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of person and property, and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new order of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent, and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force, and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals, substantially as they were before the occupation.

This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to in the present occupation. The judges and the other officials



A FORTIFIED RAILWAY CAR

connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander-in-chief. The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

Firmness
Neces-
sary

While the rule of conduct of the American commander-in-chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind, if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create

such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience and a high sense of justice.

One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways, and boats belonging to the state, may be appropriated to his use, but unless in case of military necessity they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all schoolhouses, are, so far as possible, to be protected; and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art, is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only as hereafter indicated. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupant; but, unless destroyed under military necessity, are not to be retained.

While it is held to be right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their seaports, towns, or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the pro-

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Treat-
ment of
Public
Property



A FIELD PHILOSOPHER

Treat-
ment of
Private
Property

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Taxes
and
Duties

ceeds to defray the expenses of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation, the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police, and for the payment of the expenses of the army.

Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible, receipts are to be given.

All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

At seven o'clock on the morning of July 18, the blockading vessels *Wilmington*, *Helena*, *Scorpion*, *Hist*, *Hornet*, *Wampatuck*, and *Osceola* approached the harbor of Manzanillo from the westward, and a half-hour later the *Wilmington* and *Helena* entered the northern channel, toward the city, the *Scorpion* and *Osceola* the middle channel, and the *Hist*, *Hornet*, and *Wampatuck* the southern entrance,—the movement of all being so timed as to bring them within effective range at the same moment. Fire was then opened on the shipping, and within the space of about two hours three Spanish transports were burned, the pontoon, which was the harbor guard, a store ship, and three gunboats were destroyed, and another driven ashore. Although the shore batteries returned the fire when the American vessels came within range, they inflicted no damage.

Admiral Sampson sent four American warships, on July 21, to the harbor of Nipe, on the northeast coast of the province of Santiago, the vessels being the *Topeka*, *Annapolis*, *Wasp*, and *Leyden*. The harbor is ten miles long and four wide, has deep water, and promised a fine base for colliers and warships. The narrow entrance is protected on the western side by a small fort, with another opposite, and there was reason to believe the channel was mined. Two

The
Nipe
Expedi-
tion

were exploded near the *Topeka*, as she led the way, followed by her consorts. As soon as the vessels were within range of the forts, fire was opened. The Spaniards replied wildly for a few minutes, and then ran away.

Entering the broad bay, the Spanish cruiser *Jorge Juan* was observed lying on the eastern side of the harbor, in front of the town of Mayari. When within 4,000 yards, the American ships

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—
OUR
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CUBAN MILKMEN

opened with such effect that the boat sank within twenty minutes. After blindly firing for a while, the enemy were panic-stricken, fled in small boats, and ran into the woods. Then the *Topeka* dropped two shells from her bow-gun, at a distance of 4,500 yards, whereupon the Spanish pennants vanished and a white flag was run up.

The *Jorge Juan* was a three-masted, one-funnelled vessel of 960 tons and 1,100 horse-power, 203 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 12 feet draught. Her crew consisted of 146 men, and her battery was heavier than the *Topeka's*, the largest of the four attacking ships. Having secured the harbor, the *Topeka* steamed to Key West with

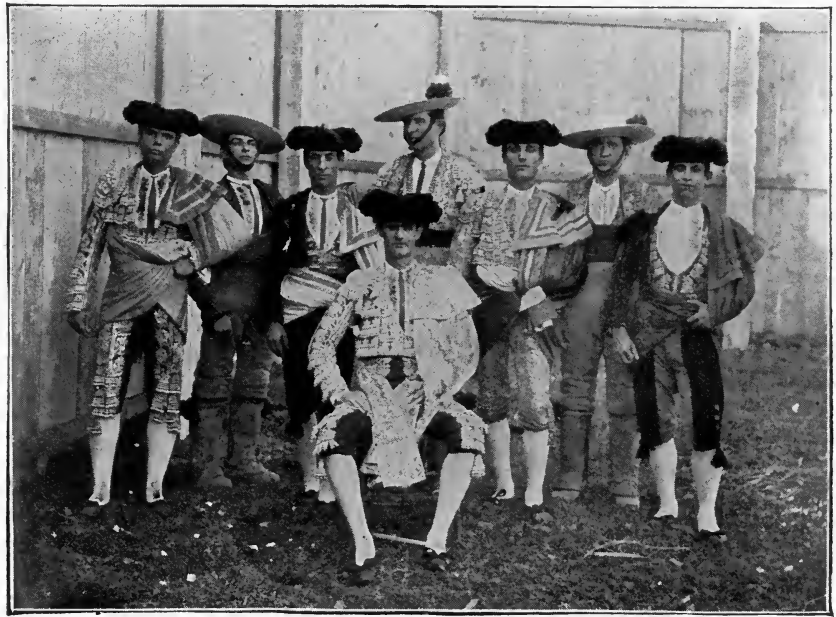
The
Usual
Ameri-
can Suc-
cess

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despatches that were brought to her by the torpedo-boat *Dupont*, and were from Admiral Sampson to Commodore Remey.

The capture of Santiago may be said to have closed military operations in Eastern Cuba. The total number of Spanish troops who capitulated under General Toral's surrender proved to be 23,726. Ten thousand rifles and about 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition were given up to the Americans.

In accordance with its promise, our Government advertised for bids



SPANISH BULL-FIGHTERS

for transporting to Spain the officers and men surrendered by General Toral at Santiago. Ten offers were submitted, and when opened on July 21 it was decided that the bid of the Spanish line, *Campania Transatlantica Española*, was the most advantageous to the Government. Accordingly, the contract was awarded to it. The agreement was to transport 25,000 officers and men in Spanish ships, flying the Spanish flag, officers at \$60 each and men at \$30 each, our Government to furnish a naval convoy to the point of debarkation. It was another of the many curious features of the war that this captured army was to be sent home under its own flag and convoyed by its enemy. The deportation began in August, and would have con-

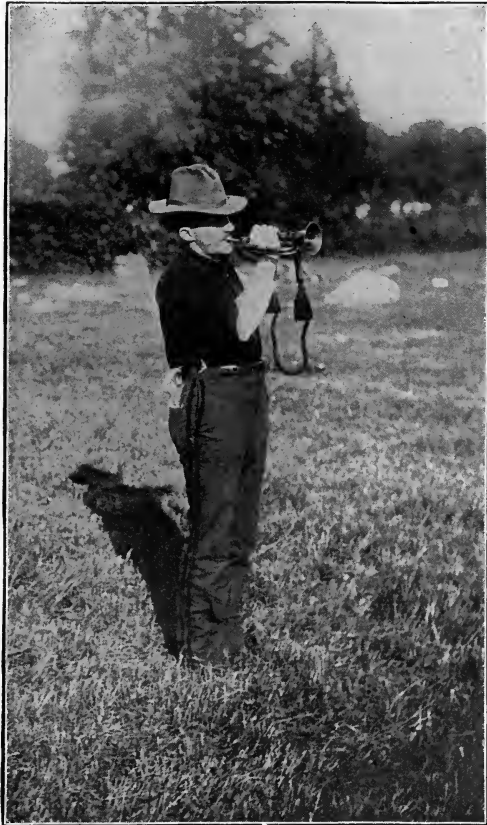
An
Important
Contract

tinued to the end under the conditions named, but for the facilities afforded by the signing of the peace protocol.

The Spanish garrisons in East Cuba gladly gave up their arms and marched to Santiago. Eleven thousand, of whom 6,000 were seasoned regulars, at Guantanamo Bay, surrendered July 24, and the complete submission of the armed forces in the ceded territory was completed.

The majority of military experts had a good deal to condemn in the management of the campaign against Santiago. General Shafter's appointment to command was due to the friendship of Secretary of War Alger. It is alleged that the general's disposition of his forces was faulty, and had the enemy been English, German, French, or Russian, he would have suffered grave disaster. There was significance in the despatch of General Miles by the Government to the scene of operations, for the distrust of the commander's ability was widespread.

He was ill and several miles to the rear when the most critical fighting was under way, and to quote the opinion of an officer high in rank, and among the wounded, "the battle of Santiago violated many of the rudimentary principles of war, and our victory was due to the heroism, steadiness, self-control, and intelligence of officers and soldiers, rather than to skill on the part of the commanding general."



A BUGLER

Who
Won the
Victory

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VIII
—
OUR
COLONIAL
EXPANSION
1898

Inex-
cusable
Negli-
gence

The neglect of the sick and wounded was a crime without palliation, and constituted the blackest page in the history of the war. That the Americans are a patient people is proven by the fact that they submitted to this shameful outrage without compelling the punishment of the guilty. Mauser bullets and yellow fever were not half so deadly as the blunders that caused the deaths of hundreds of American heroes. When the Medical Department was most needed it virtually broke down. Troops were sent where there was no food, and the food brought to them was not fit to eat. During the first day before Santiago, when the wounded were lying on bare and dirty



AN AWKWARD SQUAD

floors, in their clothing, sticky with blood, the help of the Red Cross was declined, nor were its members allowed to clean up the filthy hospital at Siboney. On some of the transports that carried sick and wounded men back to the United States—notably on the vessels *Seneca* and the *Concho*—there was a lack of proper accommodations, medicines, and supplies, and brave men died like sheep.

Aflame with indignation, Colonel Roosevelt addressed an appeal, July 23, to the Secretary of War, warning him that if our soldiers were kept in Cuba, one-half of them would die. "This," he wrote, "means ruin, from the standpoint of military efficiency, of the flower of the American army, for the great bulk of the regulars are here." He declared that less than ten per cent were fit for duty, and he hoped to avert a doom as fearful as it was unnecessary and undeserved. Secretary Alger was deeply offended by this letter, and

Colonel
Roose-
velt's
Appeal

published a portion of the confidential communication, which contained some enthusiastic compliments of the Rough Riders.

Colonel Roosevelt also sent a vigorous appeal to General Shafter, protesting against any further detention of the army in Santiago, while the division and brigade generals signed a petition in the form of a "round robin," demanding that the army be moved to some Northern camp in the United States without delay. "The army is disabled by malarial fever to the extent that its efficiency is destroyed," they wrote, "and it was certain to be blotted out by yellow fever. It must be moved at once or perish. As this army can be

PERIOD
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The
"Round
Robin"



THE ASTOR BATTERY

safely moved now, the persons responsible for preventing such a move will be responsible for the unnecessary loss of many thousands of lives."

The appalling truth could not be ignored: the army must be brought north without delay, or it would be extirpated by disease. The War Department was stirred to action. General Shafter's corps was ordered to Montauk Point, L. I., the first transport leaving Santiago, August 5, speedily followed by others, until the entire force was removed to where the cool breezes of a more friendly clime and careful medical attention and nursing did all that was possible to bring back health and strength to the emaciated frames, whose woful condition was as eloquent a rebuke of the incompetence and neglect of those in authority as were the whitening bones of their dead comrades over which the pestilential soil of Cuba had been shovelled.

A
Terrible
Peril

PERIOD
VIII
OUR
COLONIAL
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1898

A
Typical
Example

General
Shafter's
Official
Report

As an illustration of how criminal indifference, incompetence, and neglect pursued our brave soldiers after their removal north, it is necessary to give only one of the numerous instances. On September 6, the Eighth Ohio, popularly known as "The President's Own," was ordered to leave its camp at Montauk Point, L. I., at six o'clock in the morning for transportation to the homes of its members in Eastern Ohio. They marched through the flaming heat to the railway station, where they were compelled to wait until three in the afternoon, when they learned they were to be transferred to the West Shore Railroad and landed in Columbus, many miles from the homes of most of the men.

The sufferings of the poor victims were pitiful. Where they could find a little shade they lay down, many of them, under the waiting cars, and panted and gasped through the weary hours of suffering and waiting. Several were prostrated by the heat, and two men fainted on the platform. Ill, utterly worn out, with more than one delirious, and all indescribably miserable, they aroused the pity of the bystanders, none of whom could do anything to relieve their wretchedness.

The Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Hard commanding, sailed for Santiago, July 6, on the then auxiliary cruiser *St. Paul*. It included 1,326 officers and men. On their return to Ohio the total was 752. Of the 574 who remained behind, 20 heard taps for the last time in Cuba; 200 had been sent home sick weeks before; 100 were at Montauk in the hospital; and the rest were in the hospitals in and about New York and in Long Island City. When this regiment reached Santiago, the flags of truce were flying over the city, and the woful record, therefore, is that of a regiment that never took part in a battle. And, as has already been stated, this was repeated in the case of many others, whose treatment was duplicated so many times that justification or even palliation is impossible.

General Shafter's official report of the Santiago campaign was made public on September 14, 1898. He states that the expedition under his command sailed from Tampa with 815 officers and 16,072 enlisted men. The orders telegraphed to him on May 30 said:

"Admiral Schley reports that two cruisers and two torpedo-boats have been seen in the harbor of Santiago. Go with your force to capture garrison at Santiago, and assist in capturing harbor and fleet."

Disembarkation was tedious and difficult. The report continues:

"On the morning of June 20 we arrived off Guantanamo Bay, and about noon reached the vicinity of Santiago, where Admiral Sampson came on board my headquarters transport. It was arranged between us to visit in the afternoon the Cuban General (Garcia) at Aserradero, about eighteen miles to the west of the Morro. During the interview General Garcia offered the services of his troops, comprising about four thousand men in the vicinity of Aserradero, and about five hundred, under General Castillo, at the little town of Cujababo, a few miles east of Daiquiri. I accepted his offer, impressing upon him that I could exercise no military control over him except such as he would concede, and as long as he served under me I would furnish him rations and ammunition.

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—
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EXPANSION
1893

Garcia's
Offer
Accepted

"Ever since the receipt of my orders I had made a study of the terrain surrounding Santiago, gathering information mainly from former residents of the city, several of whom were on the transports with me. At this interview all the possible points of attack were for the last time carefully weighed, and then, for the information and guidance of Admiral Sampson and General Garcia, I outlined the plan of campaign, which was as follows:

"With the assistance of the small boats of the navy, the disembarkation was to commence on the morning of the 22d at Daiquiri. On the 21st five hundred insurgent troops were to be transferred from Aserradero to Cujababo, increasing the force already there to one thousand men. This force, under General Castillo, was to attack the Spanish force at Daiquiri in the rear at the time of disembarkation. This movement was successfully made. To mislead the enemy as to the real point of our intended landing, I requested General Garcia to send a small force (about five hundred men), under General Rabi, to attack the little town of Cabanis, situated on the coast a few miles to the west of the entrance to Santiago harbor, and where it was reported the enemy had several hundred men intrenched, and from which a trail leads around the west side of the bay to Santiago.

A Suc-
cessful
Move-
ment

"I also requested Admiral Sampson to send several of his warships, with a number of my transports, opposite this town, for the purpose of making a show of disembarking there. In addition, I asked the admiral to cause a bombardment to be made at Cabanis, and also at the ports around the Morro, and at the towns of Aguadores, Siboney, and Daiquiri. The troops under General Garcia re-

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—
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1898

maining at Aserradero were to be transferred to Daiquiri or Siboney on the 24th. This was successfully accomplished at Siboney.

“These movements committed me to approaching Santiago from the east over a narrow road, at first in some places not better than a trail, running from Daiquiri, through Siboney and Sevilla, and making attack from that quarter. This, in my judgment, was the only feasible plan, and subsequent information and results confirmed my judgment.”

General Lawton’s advance reached Siboney on the 23d, and the disembarkation of Kent’s division on that day enabled Shafter to



Native Houses Siboney. Cuba.

establish a base eight miles nearer Santiago and to continue the disembarkation at both points. General Shafter’s report gives the details of movements down to the battle of El Caney, July 1, respecting which he says:

“These preparations were far from

what I desired them to be, but we were in a sickly climate; our supplies had to be brought forward by a narrow wagon road, which the rains might at any time render impassable; fear was entertained that a storm might drive the vessels containing our stores to sea, thus separating us from our base of supplies; and, lastly, it was reported that General Pando, with eight thousand reinforcements for the enemy, was en route from Manzanillo, and might be expected in a few days. Under these conditions I determined to give battle without delay.”

The disposition of the several bodies of troops, their formation under fire (during which Colonel Wikoff was killed), and the results of these movements are detailed. General Shafter says:

“After completing their formation under a destructive fire, and advancing a short distance, both divisions (Kent’s and Hawkins’)

Need of
Haste



THE PLAZA, MATANZAS

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—
OUR
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1898

found in their front a wide bottom in which there had been placed a barbed-wire entanglement, and beyond which there was a high hill, along the crest of which the enemy was strongly posted. Nothing daunted, these gallant men pushed on to drive the enemy from his chosen position, both divisions losing heavily. In this assault, Colonel Hamilton and Lieutenants Smith and Shipp were killed, and Colonel Carroll and Lieutenants Thayer and Myer, all in the cavalry, were wounded.

Bravery
of
General
Hawkins

"Great credit is due to Brigadier-General H. S. Hawkins, who, placing himself between his regiments, urged them on by voice and bugle call to the attack so brilliantly executed. In this fierce encounter words fail to do justice to the gallant regimental commanders and their heroic men, for, while the general indicated the formations and the points of attack, it was, after all, the intrepid bravery of the subordinate officers and men that planted our colors on the crest of San Juan Hill and drove the enemy from his trenches and blockhouses, thus gaining a position which sealed the fall of Santiago. In this action on this part of the field most efficient service was rendered by Lieutenant John H. Parker, Thirteenth Infantry, and the Gatling gun detachment under his command. The fighting continued at intervals until nightfall, but our men held resolutely to the position gained at the cost of so much blood and toil.

"I am greatly indebted to General Wheeler, who, as previously stated, returned from the sick list to duty during the afternoon. His cheerfulness and aggressiveness made itself felt on this part of the battlefield, and the information furnished to me at various stages of the battle proved to be most useful. My own health was impaired by over-exertion in the sun and the intense heat of the day before, which prevented me from participating as actively in the battle as I desired; but from a high hill near my headquarters I had a general view of the battlefield, extending from El Caney on the right to the left of our lines on San Juan Hill. My staff officers were stationed at various points on the field, rendering frequent reports, and through them, by the means of orderlies and the telephone, I was enabled to transmit my orders.

Gallantry
of the
Officers

"During the afternoon I visited the position of Grimes's battery on the heights of El Pozo, and saw Sumner and Kent in firm possession of San Juan Hill, which I directed should be intrenched during the night. My regular officer, Lieutenant-Colonel McDerby, col-

lected and sent forward the necessary tools, and during the night trenches of very considerable strength were constructed."

The battle of Santiago really ended with the cessation of firing at noon on July 3. General Shafter doubts if he had more than twelve thousand men on the firing-line on July 1, when the battle was desperate, and the formidable positions of El Caney and San Juan were captured.

"A few Cubans assisted in the attack at El Caney and fought valiantly, but their numbers were too small to materially change the strength, as indicated above. The enemy confronted us with numbers about equal to our own; they fought obstinately in strong and intrenched positions, and the results obtained clearly indicate the intrepid gallantry of the company officers and men, and the benefits derived from the careful training and instruction given in the company in recent years in rifle practice and other battle exercises. Our losses in these battles were 22 officers and 208 men killed and 81 officers and 1,203 men wounded; missing, 79. The missing, with few exceptions, reported later.

"In the battle of Santiago," says General Shafter, "the Spanish navy endeavored to shell our troops on the extreme right, but the latter were concealed by the inequalities of the ground, and the shells did little, if any, harm. Their naval forces also assisted in the trenches, having 1,000 on shore, and I am informed they sustained considerable loss; among others, Admiral Cervera's chief of staff was killed. Being convinced the city would fall, Admiral Cervera determined to put to sea, informing the French consul it was better to die fighting than to sink his ships. The news of the great naval victory which followed was enthusiastically received by the army.

"The information of our naval victory was transmitted under flag of truce to the Spanish commander at Santiago, on July 4, and the suggestion again made that he surrender to save needless effusion of blood. On the same date I informed Admiral Sampson that if he would force his way into the harbor the city would surrender without any further sacrifice of life. Commodore Watson replied that Admiral Sampson was temporarily absent, but that in his (Watson's) opinion the navy should not enter the harbor."

General Shafter's single reference to General Miles occurs in his account of the preliminaries to the surrender of Santiago. The following are his words:

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Little
Help
from the
Cubans

The
Sum-
mons to
Santiago

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“ July 12, I informed the Spanish commander that Major-General Miles, commander-in-chief of the American army, had just arrived



in my camp, and requested him to grant us a personal interview on the following day. He replied that he would be pleased to meet us. The interview took place on the 13th, and I informed him that his

surrender only could be considered, and that as he was without hope of escape he had no right to continue the fight.

"At 2 P.M. on July 11 the surrender of the city was again demanded. The firing ceased, and was not again renewed.

"By this date the sickness in the army was increasing very rapidly, as a result of exposure in the trenches to the intense heat of the sun and the heavy rains. Moreover, the dews in Cuba are almost equal to rains. The weakness of the troops was becoming

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Increase
of
Sickness



VENUS CAFÉ, HAVANA

so apparent I was anxious to bring the siege to an end; but in common with most of the officers of the army I did not think an assault would be justifiable, especially as the enemy seemed to be acting in good faith in their preliminary propositions to surrender."

General Shafter's account of the surrender adds nothing new to what has already been stated. He concludes as follows:

"I wish to dwell upon the natural obstacles I had to encounter, and which no foresight could have overcome or obviate. The rocky and precipitous coast offered no sheltered landing-places, the roads were mere bridle-paths; the effect of the tropical sun and rains upon unacclimated troops was deadly, and a dread of strange and unknown diseases had its effect on the army. At Daiquiri the landing of the troops and stores was made at a small wooden wharf which the Spaniards tried to burn, but unsuccessfully, and the animals were

Natural
Ob-
stacles

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pushed into the water and guided to a sandy beach about two hundred yards in extent. At Siboney the landing was made on the beach and at a small wharf occupied by the engineers. I had neither the time nor the men to spare to construct permanent wharves. In spite of the fact that I had nearly one thousand men continuously at work on the roads, they were at times impassable for wagons.

Difficult
Trans-
portation

"The San Juan and Aguadores rivers would often suddenly rise so as to prevent the passage of wagons, and then the eight pack-trains with the command had to be depended upon for the victualing of my army, as well as the twenty thousand refugees, who could not in the interests of humanity be left to starve while we had rations. Often for days nothing could be moved except on pack-trains.

"After the great physical strain and exposure of July 1 and 2, the malarial and other fevers began to rapidly advance throughout the command, and on July 4 the yellow fever appeared at Siboney. Though efforts were made to keep this fact from the army, it soon became known.

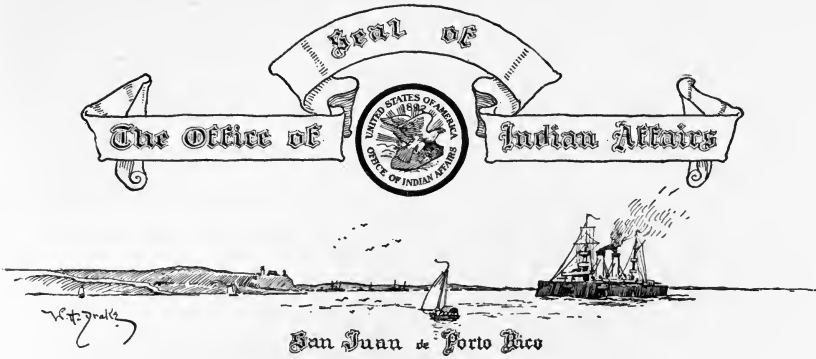
"The supply of quartermaster and commissary stores during the campaign was abundant, and, notwithstanding the difficulties in landing and transporting the ration, the troops on the firing-lines were at all times supplied with its coarser components, namely, of bread, meat, sugar, and coffee.

"There was no lack of transportation, for at no time up to the surrender could all the wagons I had be used.

FineDis-
cipline

"In reference to the sick and wounded, I have to say that they received every attention that it was possible to give them. The medical officers without exception worked night and day to alleviate the suffering, which was no greater than invariably accompanies a campaign. It would have been better if we had had more ambulances, but as many were taken as was thought necessary, judging from previous campaigns. The discipline of the command was superb, and I wish to invite attention to the fact that no officer was brought to trial by court-martial, and, as far as I know, no enlisted men. This speaks volumes for an army of this size and in a campaign of such duration."

Accompanying the report were those of the division, brigade, and regimental commanders, including those of Major-General Wheeler and Brigadier-Generals Bates, Lawton, and Kent.



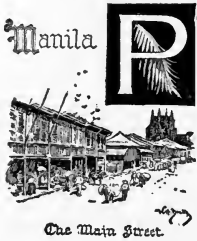
CHAPTER CV

McKINLEY'S ADMINISTRATION, 1897-1901 (Continued)

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN (Continued)

Closing Operations in Porto Rico and the Philippines

[*Authorities:* The most effective method of convincing Spain of our earnestness, while the air throbs with rumors of peace, and to teach her that honesty and frankness constitute the highest form of diplomacy, is for our Government to strike with relentless and unceasing vigor. That the United States forces proceed to do. The story of the conquest of Porto Rico is a remarkable one, some of its features resembling opera bouffe in the grotesqueness of their details, but hastening nevertheless their momentous conclusion, which, to all intelligent men, was foreseen from the beginning. The prodigious blows of America's armed power are dealt on both sides of the world, helping to shatter Spanish despotism to fragments and to bring forward peace in all its fulness and beneficence.]



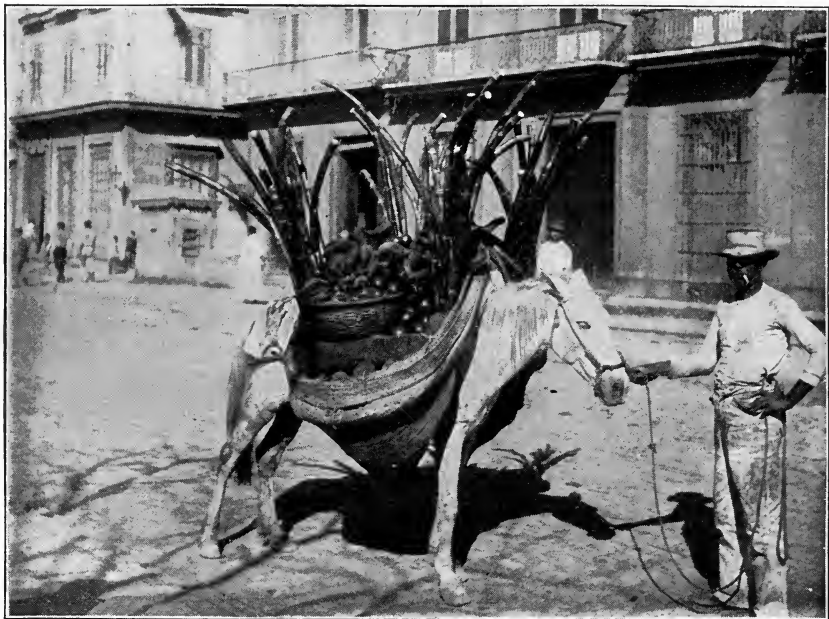
PORTO RICO was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and the town of San Juan Bautista was founded by Ponce de Leon in 1511, the name now being San Juan. It was sacked by Drake in 1595, and again, three years later, by the Duke of Cumberland. The Dutch were repulsed in 1615, and the English in 1698 and again in 1797. The Porto Ricans rose in revolt in 1820, but were repressed, as they have been in several subsequent uprisings.

The island lies about 575 miles from Santiago, and 70 miles east from Haiti, from which it is separated by the Mona Passage. It is 137 miles long and 37 broad, and in area equals about one-half of New Jersey, ranking as fourth of the Great Antilles. It has a coast line of 300 miles, and the centre is traversed by the lofty range of mountains known as the Luquillo. The highest peak, El Yunque,

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is a little more than two miles high, and is visible in clear weather from a distance of 68 miles.

Porto Rico is well watered and is of beautiful appearance. The higher parts of the hills are covered by forests, and immense herds of cattle are pastured on the extensive savannas. The land along the coasts is fertile, but it is sometimes necessary to resort to artificial irrigation. The staples are sugar, molasses, and coffee, besides



A NATIVE FRUIT SELLER

cotton, maize, and rice, the last being of a variety that requires no flooding as elsewhere while growing. Almost every kind of tropical fruit is cultivated and exported, and many cattle are shipped to the neighboring islands.

There are nine small rivers on the eastern shore, and several ports where vessels load with sugar and molasses. The principal ports on the eastern coast are Fajardo, Humacao, and Naquabo. The northern coast is rugged and uneven, running east and west in nearly a straight line, and between Cape San Juan and Port San Juan offers no shelter whatever.

Some thirty miles west of the eastern end of the island, at the

Features
of the
Island

entrance to a capacious harbor, is the city of San Juan, the capital. It is well laid out, and among the most healthful in the West Indies. It stands on Morro Island, which forms the north side of the harbor, and is separated from the main land by a narrow creek called the Channel of San Antonio. The last census showed that San Juan contained a population of 31,250 inhabitants. The streets are clean and the people orderly. There is cable connection with St. Thomas, and a telegraph line joins it with the principal places on the island.

The largest city of Porto Rico, and the commercial capital, is Ponce, whose location has been described. It stands on a rich plain surrounded by gardens and plantations. By the last enumeration the population of Ponce was 44,500. Among its fine buildings are the town hall, the theatre, two churches, the charity and the women's asylums, the barracks, the Cuban House, and the market. A leading seaport is Aguadilla on the west coast, whose spacious bay is sheltered from the trade winds. At this point are shipped the sugar and coffee of the northwest part of the island.

About 900,000 people live in Porto Rico, of whom, perhaps, two-thirds are white, and one-third negroes and mulattoes, or people of mixed blood,—a condition which exists in only a few of the countries of tropical America. Besides Ponce and San Juan, the most populous towns on the island are Arecibo (30,000 inhabitants), Utuado (31,000), Mayaguez (28,000), San German (20,000), Yauco (25,000), Juana Diaz (21,000), with some ten other towns with a population of 15,000 each or more.

Porto Rico produces largely sugar, coffee, tobacco, honey, and wax, and a good many of its inhabitants are well-to-do. Much of its trade is with the United States, which exchanges corn, flour, salt meat, fish, and lumber for the staples of the island.

The lighthouse on Morro Point, at the entrance to the harbor of San Juan, is one hundred and seventy-one feet above the sea, and its fixed light is visible for eighteen miles over the waters. The fortifications are ancient, but a few modern guns have been mounted.

The climate of Porto Rico is salubrious, and there are no serpents or reptiles. Gold, copper, lead, and coal are found. The country is governed by a captain-general, assisted by a junta of military officers, and with headquarters at San Juan. This city is lighted by gas supplied by an English company, and by electricity provided by a local corporation. It has eleven newspapers of all kinds, the leading one,

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San
Juan

Climate,
Min-
erals,
etc.

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La Correspondencia, a daily political journal, having a circulation of 7,000 copies, equal to that of all the others combined.

Spanish rule in Porto Rico has been cruel and corrupt. Opening with the usual ferocity, the Spaniards exterminated the native Indian population. It is claimed by some historians that in the space of a hundred years this massacre reached the awful total of 500,000 men, women, and children. At elections, the Spanish or Conserva-



STREET SCENE IN CHARLOTTE AMELIA, ST. THOMAS

tive party, although greatly in the minority, has never failed to win. There is no liberty of the press, and licenses are required for everything, even for a dancing party. In the face of all these obstacles, however, there has been considerable development in the island, with the result that at this writing there are one hundred and fifty miles of railways, with more under construction, and some excellent wagon roads. It is intended to extend the railway line that runs along the coast entirely round the island, with short branches to all the sea-ports and inland markets.

Since Cuba and Porto Rico were the only Spanish possessions in the Western hemisphere, attention was naturally turned, from the opening of hostilities, to the smaller island. Its capture formed an important part of the campaign against Spain, and arrangements were

Atten-
tion
Turned
to the
Islands

perfected for sending a strong force thither, as soon as the conquest of Santiago was effected.

General Miles telegraphed the Government, July 22, from Playa del Este that he was at Guantanamo harbor, on the way to Porto Rico, with an advance guard of 3,415 men all told. About the same time, General Hains' Second Brigade left Camp Thomas, Chattanooga, for Newport News, there to embark for the same destination. General Miles had with him the *Massachusetts*, *Dixie*, *Gloucester*, *Cincinnati*, *Annapolis*, *Leyden*, *Wasp*, *Yale*, and *Columbia*. On July 25 he landed at Guanica, a seaport town fifteen miles west of Ponce (*pon-sy*, also pronounced *pon-thay* by the Spanish).

Late on the afternoon of July 27, the *Wasp*, *Annapolis*, and *Dixie* left Guanica Bay for Ponce with the expectation that it would be necessary to shell the city. The *Wasp* ar-

rived first, and the Spanish garrison, three hundred and fifty strong, were in doubt whether to flee or remain, but decided to wait a while. Instead of hostile troops, the *Wasp*, as she steamed close to shore, saw an immense crowd of citizens.

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GUANICA HARBOR—ENTRANCE TO PORT OF PONCE



PORT OF PONCE, WHERE TROOPS LANDED AT PORTO RICO

An Un-
expected
Wel-
come

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At a loss to know what it meant, and suspecting treachery, the gunners of the *Wasp* stood ready to fire at an instant's warning, when Ensign Rowland Curtin, with four men, was sent ashore bearing a flag of truce.

As soon as the little party landed, they were overwhelmed with gifts of cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, bananas, and other articles by the cheering citizens, who were frantic with joy over the coming of the



HOTEL IN SANTO DOMINGO

conquerors. When the effervescent people could be partly calmed, Ensign Curtin announced that he had come to demand the surrender of the port and city. He asked to see the civil or military authorities. Some of the former were present, but replied that they could not surrender the city, the act being the function of the military powers. A telephone being at hand, a message, by order of the ensign, was sent to Colonel San Martin, the commandant, notifying him that if he did not come forward and surrender the city in the course of half an hour, it would be bombarded.

Meanwhile the garrison were debating among themselves what they should do. The peremptory summons from Ensign Curtin removed their doubts. They began looting the stores and shops,

Sum-
moned
by
Tele-
phone

cramming underwear and clothing up their backs and in the rear of their trousers, to check and hold the bullets which they were certain the Americans would send after them as they scampered off.

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Having delivered his message, Ensign Curtin returned to the *Wasp* for instructions. Commander C. H. Davis, of the *Dixie*, was soon after rowed ashore, where a note was handed to him from Colonel San Martin, asking on what terms he demanded the surrender of the city. The answer was that it must be unconditional. At the request of the commandant, however, the terms named below in Captain Higginson's report were granted. Commander Davis personally preferred this arrangement, since Captain Higginson, his ranking officer, had not yet arrived. Then the garrison, padded enormously, and armored safely, waddled out of town, leaving 150 rifles and 14,000 rounds of ammunition behind.

Lieutenant Haines, commanding the marines of the *Dixie*, landed and hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the custom-house at the Port of Ponce, amid tumultuous cheering, after which Lieutenant Murdoch and Surgeon Heiskell rode to the city, three miles distant, where the people fairly went wild with joy, as they danced and shouted:

General
Joy

"Viva los Americanos! Viva Puerto Rico libre!"

The visitors were escorted about the city and back to the wharf by a large body of uniformed firemen, whose bosoms swelled with pride over the honor. At the beach, General Wilson and a force of soldiers were in the act of landing, and the firemen were prouder than ever over the renewed opportunity of showing their good will. General Wilson was the first army officer to land, and he made his headquarters at the custom-house. There, among the messages received by him was one from the mayor of the city, who said he was in the prison, suffering confinement for the offence of singing "Yankee Doodle" while the Spanish soldiers were plating themselves with the plunder from the stores. The mayor wanted to be set free, and General Wilson ordered that his wish should be granted without delay.

Pre-
mature
Enthu-
siasm

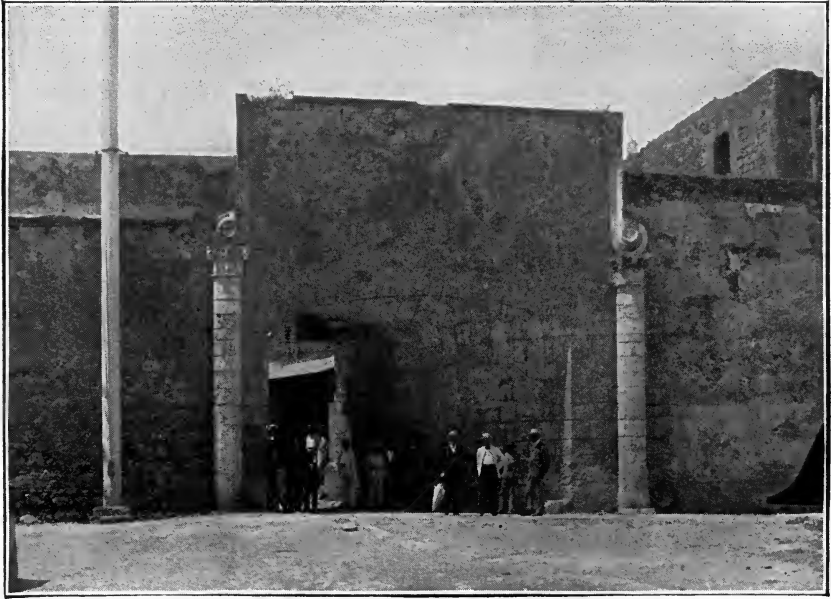
The transports carrying General Miles' troops, and convoyed by the *Massachusetts*, *Cincinnati*, and *Wasp*, arrived early the next day (July 28), and receiving news of the surrender, the landing of troops was begun. General Miles issued the following proclamation immediately after reaching the city:

"In the prosecution of the war against the kingdom of Spain by

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the people of the United States, in the cause of liberty, justice, and humanity, its military forces have come to occupy the island of Porto Rico. They come bearing the banner of freedom, inspired by noble purpose to seek the enemies of our Government and of yours, and to destroy or capture all in armed resistance.

“They bring you the fostering arms of a free people, whose greatest power is justice and humanity to all living within their fold.



OLD GATEWAY, SANTO DOMINGO

Hence they release you from your former political relations, and it is hoped this will be followed by the cheerful acceptance of the Government of the United States.

“The chief object of the American forces will be to overthrow the armed authority of Spain and give the people of your beautiful island the largest measure of liberty consistent with this military occupation.

“They have not come to make war on the people of the country, who for centuries have been oppressed; on the contrary, they bring protection not only to yourselves, but to your property. They have come to promote your prosperity and bestow the immunities and blessings of our enlightened and liberal institutions and government.

General
Miles'
Procla-
mation

It is not their purpose to interfere with existing laws and customs, which are wholesome and beneficial to the people, so long as they conform to the rules of the military administration, order, and justice. This is not a war of devastation and dissolution, but one to give all within the control of the military and naval forces the advantages and blessings of enlightened civilization."

The following reports give the official history of the incidents narrated:

PORT PONCE, PORTO RICO, }
via ST. THOMAS, July 29. }

Secretary of War, Washington.

1:30 A.M. on the 26th, Garretson had a spirited engagement on skirmish-line. Our casualties, 4 wounded; all doing well. Spanish lost 3 killed, 13 wounded. Yauco occupied yesterday. Henry's division there to-day.

Last evening Commander Davis, of the *Dixie*, moved into this port, followed by Captain Higginson with his fleet early this morning. General Wilson, with Ernst's brigade, now rapidly disembarking. Spanish troops are retreating from southern part of Porto Rico. Ponce and port, having population fifty thousand, now under American flag. The populace received troops and saluted the flag with wild enthusiasm.

Navy has several prizes, also seventy lighters. Railway stock, partly destroyed, now restored. Telegraph communication also being restored. Cable instruments destroyed; have sent to Jamaica for others. This is a prosperous and beautiful country. The army will soon be in mountain region; weather delightful; troops in best of health and spirits; anticipate no insurmountable obstacle in future. Results thus far have been accomplished without the loss of a single life.

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding Army.

U. S. S. *Massachusetts*, }
PONCE, PORTO RICO, July 28. }

Commander Davis, with *Dixie*, *Annapolis*, *Wasp*, and *Gloucester*, left Guanica July 27 to blockade Ponce and capture lighters for use of army. City of Ponce and Playa surrendered to Commander Davis upon demand at 12:30 A.M., July 28. American flag hoisted 6 P.M., 28th. Spanish garrison evacuated. Provisional articles of surrender until occupation by army:

1. Garrison to be allowed to retire.
2. Civil government remain in force.

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—
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3. Police and fire brigade to be maintained without arms.

4. Captain of port not to be made prisoner.

Arrived at Ponce from Guanica with *Massachusetts* and *Cincinnati*, General Miles and General Wilson and transports, at 6:40 A.M., 28th. Commenced landing army in captured sugar lighters. No resistance. Troops welcomed by inhabitants. Great enthusiasm. Captured 60 lighters, 20 sailing vessels, and 120 tons of coal.

HIGGINSON.

A
Promis-
ing
Prospect

The Government authorities were much impressed by the friendly spirit of the Porto Ricans, and were convinced that the conquest of the island would be easily effected. Orders were issued for a large movement of troops from Tampa to Porto Rico, the estimated total force which was to be engaged in the operations being about 25,000.

After Guanica was occupied, the troops began their march next day (July 27) toward Yauco, an inland town four miles away on the road to Ponce, and before sunset the Stars and Stripes was flying over the city. The proclamation of the Mayor of Yauco deserves permanent record:

CITIZENS:—To-day the citizens of Porto Rico assist in one of her most beautiful festivals. The sun of America shines upon our mountains and valleys this day of July, 1898. It is a day of glorious remembrance for each son of this beloved isle, because for the first time there waves over it the flag of the Stars, planted in the name of the Government of the United States of America by the Major-General of the American army, General Miles.

Porto Ricans, we are by the miraculous intervention of the God of the just given back to the bosom of our mother America, in whose waters nature placed us as people of America. To her we are given back in the name of her Government by General Miles, and we must send her our most expressive salutation of generous affection through our conduct toward the valiant troops represented by distinguished officers and commanded by the illustrious General Miles.

Citizens: Long live the Government of the United States of America! Hail to their valiant troops! Hail, Porto Rico, always American!

El Alcalde, FRANCISCO MEGIA.

YAUCO, PORTO RICO, United States of America.

The Alcalde is the judge who administers justice, and he also presides as mayor over the city council.

Porto Rico was turning American at a rate that was astounding. Instead of having to hunt the skulking Spaniards, the inhabitants did

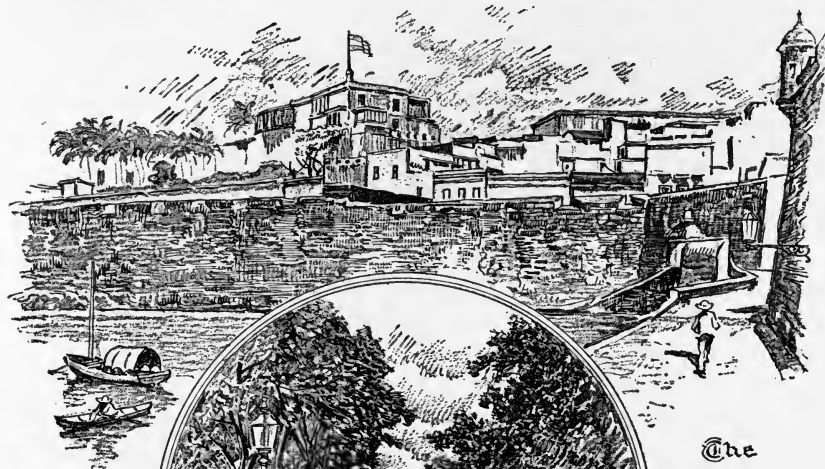
A
Native
Procla-
mation

the work for the Americans. The terrified soldiers were continually brought in, their captors grasping them fiercely by the nape of the

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—
OUR
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San Juan

Porto Rico.

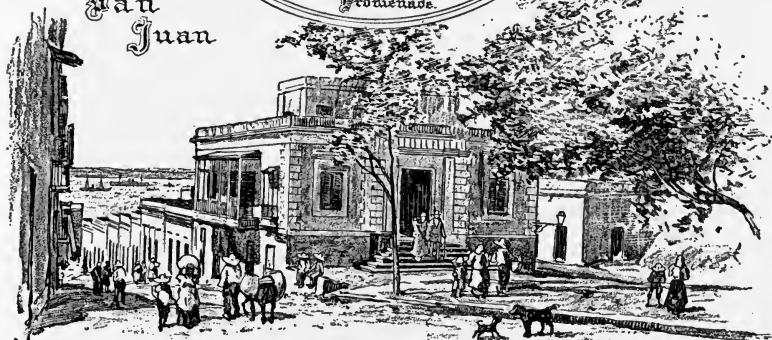


The
Old
Sea
Wall

Harbor
of
San
Juan



The Princess
Promenade



Resident Quarter, San Juan.

SCENES IN SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO

neck or wherever they could seize them, while the captives held back,

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The
Ameri-
can
Goal

scared almost out of their senses. They were pulled out of hiding-places, and more than once it required stern action on the part of the soldiers to prevent the lynching of the helpless prisoners.

San Juan, however, was the goal of the invading army. The advance line was extended to Coamo, and the towns between that point and Ponce made haste to surrender. Arroyo, Patillas, Yabucoa, Salinas, Santa Isabel, Adjuntas, Penuelas, Guayabal, Guayama, Juana Diaz, strung along the coast and the path from Guanica to Coamo, eagerly transferred their allegiance from Spain to the United States. The American flags flashed into view as if by magic, and the native bands seemed to know no music except the national airs of the United States. The garrison town of Guayama flung the Stars and Stripes to the breeze and began cheering as soon as the Americans appeared. It looked as if the invasion and conquest of Porto Rico was to be nothing more than a promenade and picnic for the American troops.

It is a safe estimate that nine-tenths of the Porto Ricans were anxious for annexation to the United States. So headlong were the people in submitting that it began to look as if the whole island would surrender without firing of a gun; but it proved otherwise.

At the opening of August, our forces held the south coast and the region adjoining it, from Guanica on the west to Juana Diaz, nine miles in a direct line beyond Ponce. The fine wagon road through these towns, stretching away to San Juan on the northern coast, is very crooked because it follows the valleys among the hill ranges. There was reason to look for resistance to the American advance at various points along this road, and it was reported that a fight might be expected at Aybonito, a town among the lower mountains.

Effective
Work

Meanwhile our warships were continually cruising outside the harbor of San Juan, and maintaining a rigid blockade. General Brooke and the Third Illinois Volunteers landed at Ponce, August 1, and reported to General Wilson, while two batteries of artillery that had arrived from Guanica had been sent forward to join the outposts, fourteen miles distant. The cable office was opened in charge of the signal corps, the post-office was set in motion, and the telegraph lines were restored. The warships in the harbor at that time were the *Cincinnati*, *Massachusetts*, *Columbia*, *Terror*, and *St. Louis*. The sanitary conditions were so far superior to those in Cuba that the health of the troops continued excellent.

The third landing of American troops in Porto Rico was made on



August 2, at Arroyo, which surrendered with the same haste as the other towns, and extended a similar overwhelming welcome to the invaders, who on the afternoon of August 4 advanced five miles from Juana Diaz to a bridge across the Descalabrados River, which formed an important strategic position.

The first real fight on the soil of Porto Rico took place on the 5th, when the city of Guayama was captured. The city contains about 16,000 inhabitants, and ranks next in importance, on the south coast, to Ponce, from which it is thirty-six miles distant. It is five miles inland, and Arroyo is its seaport.

General Brooke, having landed at Arroyo, needed Guayama as a base of operations, it being the only important town on the military road between Ponce and San Juan. General Brooke ordered General Hains to occupy the town, and in the morning the Fourth Ohio and Third Illinois, the former in the van, were ordered out. While

passing through a cut in the mountain, the advance were greeted with a storm of Mauser bullets on both sides of the mountain. Most of them whistled over the heads of the Americans, who returned the fire and fell back. The main body hurried forward, firing briskly up the hillsides, until, after making a sharp turn in the road, they were confronted by a barricade thrown across the road, from which the enemy kept up a vicious fusillade. Each side of the road was lined with barbed wire fences; but these were readily cut through with machetes, and a force of men made their way up the mountains on each side of the road. The Spaniards disappeared as if by magic.

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GENERAL MACIAS, SPANISH COMMANDER AT SAN JUAN

Spanish
Opposi-
tion

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Farther on, the enemy made a rally, and in the firing that followed three Americans were wounded, none seriously. The stand made by the Spaniards was brief. The road was cleared, and at eleven o'clock the troops entered the town. Desultory firing followed for a half-hour, when a flag of truce was displayed and the town surrendered unconditionally.

"Viva
los
Ameri-
canos!"

General Hains and his staff rode through the streets, which were silent and deserted, the people apparently frightened, as they stealthily peeped through the closed windows. Soon, however, their fears departed, they ventured forth, and the air rang with shouts of "Viva los Americanos!" many threw themselves on their knees, others embraced and kissed the soldiers, and the scenes enacted in Ponce were repeated. When the excitement had partly subsided, the Stars and Stripes was hoisted over the public building, amid renewed cheering. General Hains stationed guards in all the streets entering the town, and started out scouting parties.

At this juncture, the Spaniards, who had returned to the hills, opened a bombardment on the town; but their aim was so poor that only one man was wounded. A few shots from the dynamite-guns sent the enemy fleeing pell-mell, and they caused no more trouble. So far as could be learned, only one Spaniard was killed and several wounded. Remembering that none was slain on our side, the harmless character of all this shooting was astounding.

Direct telegraphic communication having been established between the War Department in Washington and General Miles' headquarters, the first official message from the latter office was the following:

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *July 31, 1898.*

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

General
Miles'
Message

"Your telegrams 27th received and answered by letter. Volunteers are surrendering themselves with arms and ammunition; four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to serve with it. They are bringing in transportation, beef, cattle, and other needed supplies.

The Custom-house has already yielded \$14,000.

As soon as all the troops are disembarked they will be in readiness to move.

Please send any national colors that can be spared, to be given to the different municipalities.

I request that the question of the tariff rates to be charged in

the parts of Porto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the President for his action, the previously existing tariff remaining meanwhile in force. As to the government under military occupation, I have already given instructions based upon the instructions issued by the President in the case of the Philippine Islands, and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba.

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MILES.

On the 7th of August, a general advance was made by the army of invasion. General Wilson moved his headquarters to Juana Diaz; the Second and Third Wisconsin regiments advanced to the support of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment on the Descalabros River; and General Schwan, with the Eleventh Regulars and a portion of the Nineteenth California Regiment and Thorpe's light batteries, moved to Yauco, his objective point being Arecibo on the northern coast. He followed the west coast road, touching at Mayaguez, at which point the Spaniards had artillery. (A study of the map is necessary to understand the military movements in Porto Rico.) Previous to this, Adjuntas and Utuado had been captured without resistance.

A
General
Advance

By night of the 7th, General Wilson's headquarters were five miles east of Juana Diaz. His intention was to drive the enemy from Coamo, and then attack them at Aybonito, General Brooke meanwhile flanking the enemy from Cavey and forming a junction with General Wilson. After the reduction of Aybonito, it was believed that the road to San Juan would present no serious obstruction.

On the morning of August 9 the town of Coamo was captured, after a brisk fight, in which the Spanish were driven out of their trenches, with the loss of an unknown number, that of the Americans being six slightly wounded. On the afternoon of the same day, in a skirmish five miles beyond Guayama, 200 Ohio troops were ambushed, and must have suffered severely, had not a dynamite-gun been brought into action. This caused a panic among the Spaniards, who fled after having wounded five of the Fourth Ohio Volunteers.

General Brooke advanced from Arroyo early on the 12th. Passing Guayama at noon, and marching to the place where the Ohio troops had their fight, he found the Spaniards still intrenched and the Americans preparing to attack them. At this moment, Lieutenant McLaughlin of the Signal Corps galloped up to General Brooke, with a despatch from General Miles, saying he had been notified from Washington of the suspension of hostilities. Officers and men were

March
of Gen-
eral
Brooke

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keenly disappointed, but fighting in Porto Rico was ended. Peace had come, and the island so long misruled by Spain passed under the beneficent care of the United States.

The last naval fight of the war in Cuban waters opened on the afternoon of August 12, when Manzanillo, on the south coast of Santiago province, Cuba, was bombarded. The bombardment, which lasted twelve hours, was conducted by the second-rate protected



MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE, U. S. A.

cruiser *Newark*, which lay five thousand yards off-shore and threw 6-inch shells, and the gunboats *Surwancee*, *Osceola*, *Hist*, and *Alvarado*, which used 4-inch guns, 6-pounders, and guns of lesser size. At five o'clock there was a lull for an hour, after which the *Newark* leisurely used her 6-inch guns until daylight. Hardly was it light, when white flags were seen fluttering in every part of the town. Then a small boat approached the *Newark*, flying a flag of truce. Two Spanish officers went aboard the *Newark*, saying they had been in-

structed to notify Captain Goodrich that a peace protocol had been signed the day before by the representatives of Spain and the United States, and hostilities had ended. A despatch to that effect from General Greely for Captain Goodrich had been received during the night. An attempt was made by the Spaniards to deliver the message to Captain Goodrich, but the boat was fired on and the messenger made haste to return to the city. Thus terminated hostilities in Porto Rico.

One of the items of news which made the celebration of July 4,

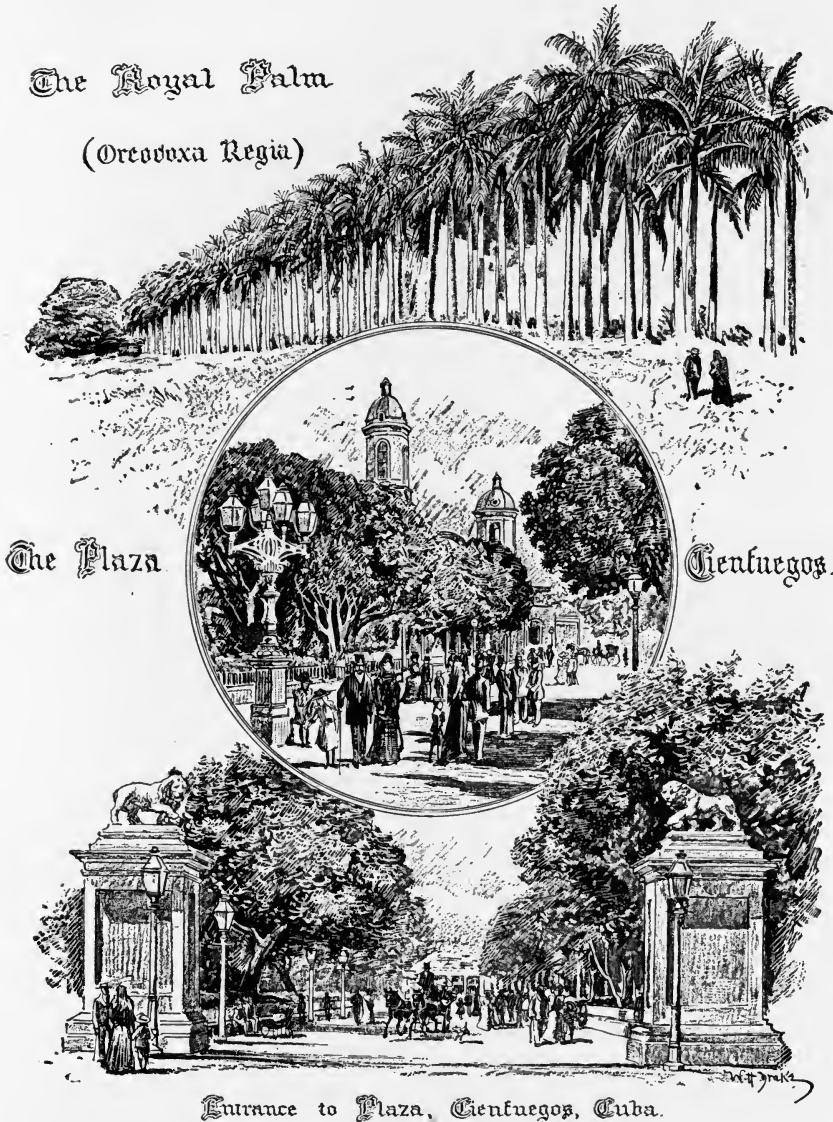
News of
Peace

1898, memorable was the capture, briefly referred to elsewhere, of the islands officially known as the Mariannes, and more popularly as the

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The Royal Palm

(*Oreocoxa Regia*)



Entrance to Plaza, Cienfuegos, Cuba.

SCENES IN CIENFUEGOS, CUBA

Ladrones. The advance guard of our expedition to the Philippines paused long enough on the way to take formal possession of the

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An As-
tonished
Garrison

group, and to raise there the American flag (June 21) above the ruined battlements of Fort Santa Cruz, on Guam, or Guajan, the principal island. The *Charleston* fired twenty-one guns amid the cheers of twenty-five hundred American soldiers, proclaiming that Guam was ours.

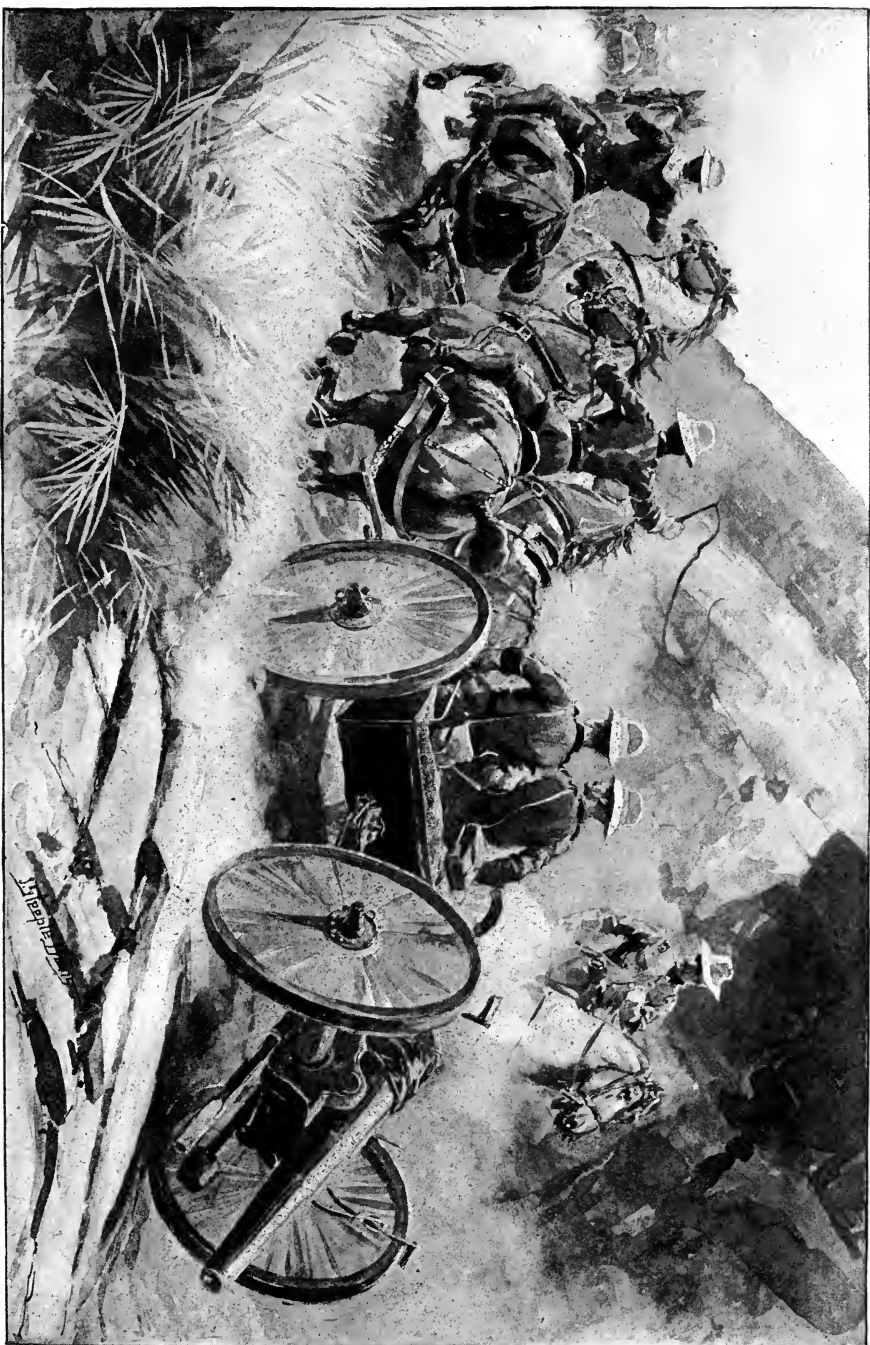
There was a grim humor in the capture of this group. The garrison were in total ignorance of the war existing between Spain and the United States, and when a number of shots were fired into the empty fort by Captain Glass of the *Charleston*, the sleepy officials supposed they were meant for a salute, and came out, bowing and smiling, to receive their visitors. The Spanish garrison, officers and men, were disarmed and taken to Manila as prisoners of war, while the native soldiers were paroled and set free. Being wholly unprepared for resistance, José Marina y Vega, the governor, made none, and was one of the prisoners taken to Manila. The news of this exploit reached this country on July 3.

These beautiful and fertile islands were discovered by the great Magellan, on his way to the Philippines, where he died. The name *Ladrones* was giving to them because of the thieving propensities of the natives. They number twelve or fifteen. Guam, the largest, has a population of 12,000, and Agaña, the capital city, about 4,000. The population of the entire group is estimated at 26,000.

The *Newport*, with General Merritt on board, arrived at Manila, July 25, having come alone and at full speed from Honolulu, where she left the other United States ships. The troopship *Indiana* remained to repair her machinery, her companions being the *Morgan City*, the *City of Para*, the *Ohio*, and the *Valencia*, with about 4,000 soldiers on board. All were ordered to follow the *Newport* as soon as possible. These formed the third Manila expedition, under command of General Arthur McArthur, which sailed from San Francisco on June 27, and reached Cavité July 31. The fourth expedition, consisting of the steamships *Peru* and *City of Pueblo*, with General E. S. Otis in command, left San Francisco July 15, with 1,700 troops. By the close of the month, General Merritt had with him a force numbering from 10,000 to 12,000 men.

The
Manila
Expedi-
tions

On the morning of July 29, the Americans advanced from their base at Cavité and occupied an old camp, from which the insurgents were withdrawn at the request of General Greene. The trench being found untenable, our forces advanced one hundred yards and threw



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ASTOR BATTERY GOING INTO ACTION

FROM THE ORIGINAL DRAWING BY J. STEEPLE DAVIS

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up a line of breastworks extending from the Manila road to the beach, a distance of two hundred and fifty yards. An old Capuchin chapel



The Old Cathedral
Cavité.

stood in the centre of the line. On each side of this chapel were posted two guns, on a high bank nearly a half mile from the Spanish breastworks in front of Malate, which is a suburb of Manila, on the shore road from Cavité, and about a mile from the old town,

There was some desultory fighting while the Americans were building their breastworks, and work on the trench continued July 30 day and night without interruption, being finished on the last day of the month. At ten o'clock that night a heavy fire opened all along the Spanish line, to which a vigorous reply was made. The Spanish had the exact range, and fired with excellent aim, the bullets pattering all about the American line. In a short time the pickets posted on the right and front came in with the report that the Spaniards were attempting to turn

Spanish
Effec-
tiveness



COLONEL JOHN JACOB ASTOR

the right flank. They were aided by striking a gap in the siege-line, caused by the advance of our troops, and by the failure of the insurgents to hold a swampy place filled with bamboos and scrub. They thus gained a cross-fire upon the Americans, who for a considerable time were in grave danger; but the Tenth Pennsylvania and the Utah battery of General Greene's brigade held their ground until reinforcements arrived, when the ammunition of the Pennsylvanians was nearly exhausted. The regulars began volley firing at once. The Spaniards were driven back with heavy loss, that of the Americans being 9 killed and 47 wounded. A terrific rain-storm raged during the battle.

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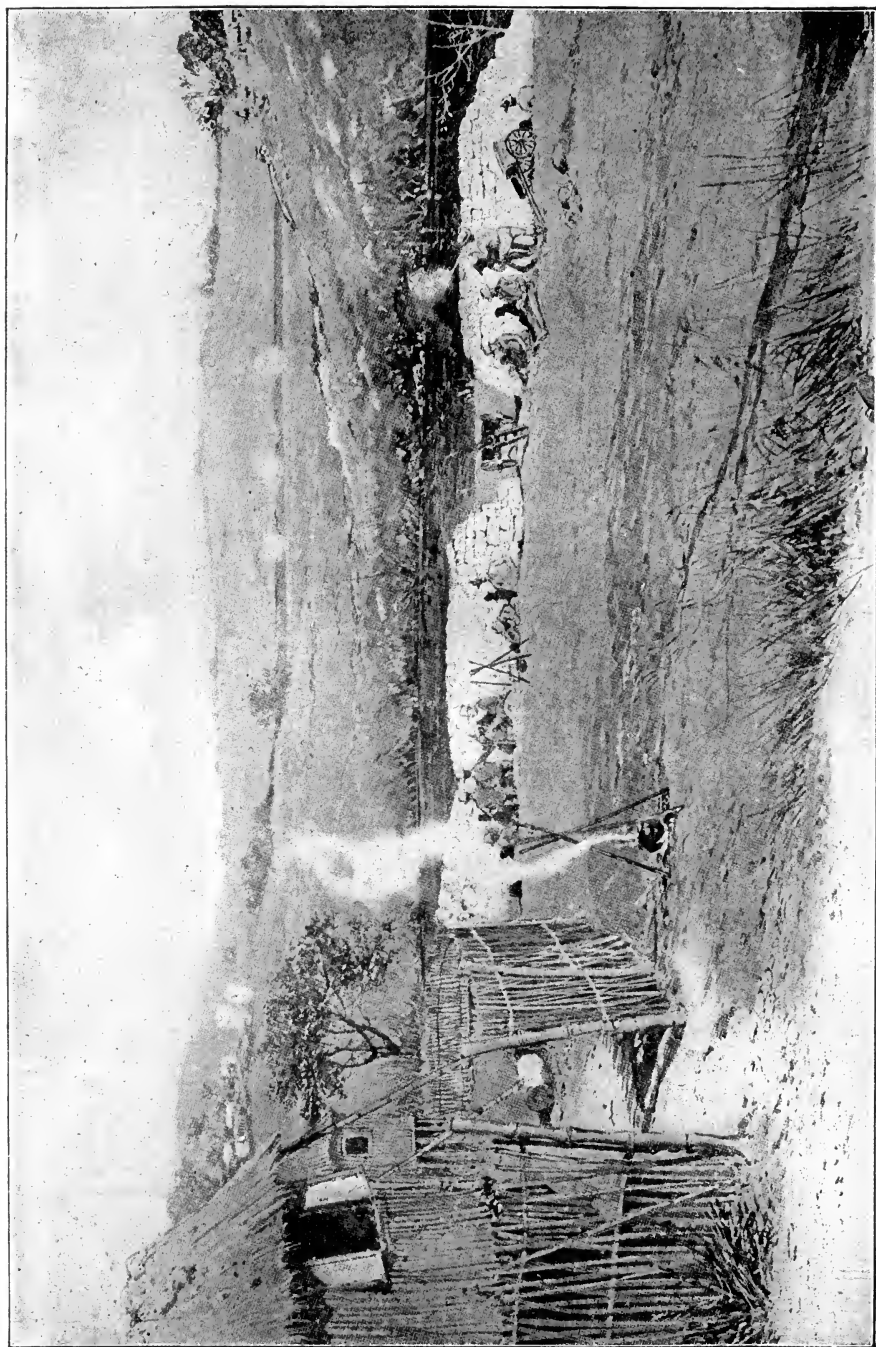
Defeat of
the Span-
iards

Admiral Dewey, on Sunday morning, August 7, demanded the surrender of Manila, his ultimatum being sent through Captain Chichester, the senior officer of the British fleet stationed there. It reached General Jaudenes, the new captain-general, a few minutes past noon. The Spaniards were warned by Admiral Dewey to remove all their women, children, sick, and wounded to places of safety within forty-eight hours, since he intended to suit his convenience about bombarding the city at any time he chose after the expiration of the period named. The neutral fleet were notified at the same time that the stretch of water they occupied was needed. General Merritt joined in the demand for the surrender of the city. The Spaniards requested to be allowed another day in which to remove their sick, wounded, and non-combatants, and the request was granted. This made the hour for opening the bombardment at noon on Wednesday, August 10.

The neutral fleets left their anchorage on Tuesday morning and arranged themselves according to their sympathies. The English warships, the *Immortalité*, the flagship, the *Iphigenia*, *Linnet*, and *Swift*, and the Japanese cruiser *Naniwa* steamed across the bay and anchored with our fleet. The German cruisers *Irene* and *Cormoran* accompanied the ships on which the foreign residents had taken refuge to Mariveles. The remaining German warships, the *Kaiser*, flagship, the *Kaiserin Augusta*, and the *Prinz Wilhelm*, and the French flagship *Bayard* and cruiser *Pascal*, passed a short distance north of their old positions and anchored in a group by themselves. Many an eye kindled when the British and Japanese warships showed their comradeship in this unmistakable manner.

English
and
Japanese
Friend-
ship

The American vessels "stripped for the fight" on Tuesday, neg-



IN THE SPANISH TRENCHES AT MANILA

lecting not the slightest precaution. It was found that the army was not fully prepared, and the bombardment did not begin until half-past nine o'clock, Saturday morning, August 13, at which hour the *Olympia* opened fire from her starboard battery on Malate. The first two shots fell short, but were answered with cheers from each ship. The *Petrel*, *Raleigh*, and the little *Callao* followed, each aiming at Malate. It seemed intentional that all these shots failed to reach the enemy, who, however, refused to accept the hint and surrender.

Then the American aim improved, and the shell began dropping in the Malate fort and along the line of intrenchments beyond; but no reply was made. The artillery in front of Malate

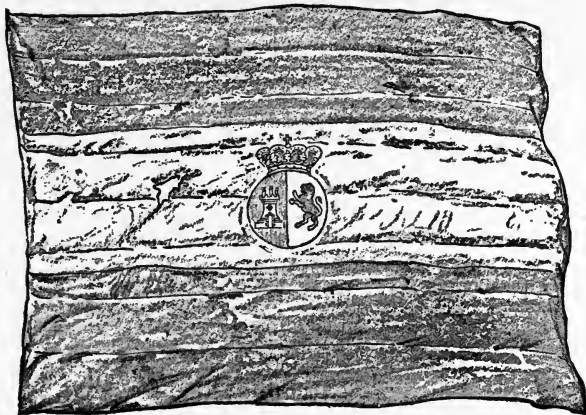
kept up a brisk pounding, amid the squalls of rain, which often obscured the ships and defences. At noon the demand for surrender was repeated by means of the international code, and, pending a reply, Admiral Dewey ordered the crews of the ships to dinner by watches. M. André, the Belgian consul, acted as messenger on his steam launch between the opposing forces, all his negotiations being oral and unofficial, both sides relying wholly upon his accuracy in transmitting the messages. After a long wait, his launch steamed at full speed from Manila to the *Olympia*, which immediately after displayed the signal:

"The enemy has surrendered."

Then came the shouting. A white flag appeared over the Luneta fort, although the Spanish flag still flew. Two battalions of the Second Oregon Regiment, waiting on a steamer, headed for shore, General Merritt having preceded them in a small boat. Flag-Lieu-

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The
Bom-
bard-
ment



The
Flag
of
Cavité

Captured
by the
Americans.

The Sur-
render

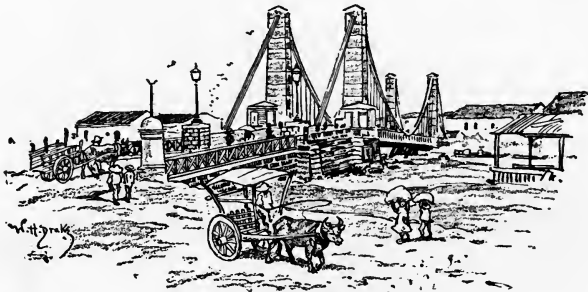
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Raising
of the
Stars
and
Stripes

tenant Brumby, in charge of the largest flag of the *Olympia*, quickly landed with another boat, and with several companions made straight for the staff in front of the cathedral, where a large crowd of Spaniards quickly gathered. Many of them wept when the Spanish flag came down and the Stars and Stripes took its place. It so happened that an army band at that moment approached at the head of the troops marching from Camp Dewey, and struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," unaware of the flag-raising going on just around

the corner. It was a pleasing coincidence which brought forth more cheers.*

Meanwhile the army had marched steadily along the shore, starting soon after the firing began, and two brigades,



Iron Suspension Bridge
over
Pasig River Manila.

advancing in columns, attacked the Malate fort. The Spaniards replied viciously, killing 12 Americans and wounding 39, some of whom afterward died. When the city surrendered our troops continued their advance toward the city. At night, Manila was fully occupied by our forces. The defiant Captain-General Augustin had made haste to flee on an accommodating German cruiser, first turning over his command to General Jaudenes. The Spaniards surrendered with the honors of war, the officers retaining their side-arms. When General Merritt landed he was escorted by an Oregon company, a company from the same State receiving the surrender, while still another policed the city that night. Nearly 7,000 Spanish soldiers gave up their arms, consisting chiefly of Mauser rifles. The stands of arms

Comple-
tion of
the Sur-
render

* From the moment Admiral Dewey hoisted his flag over the Philippines, the sun never set on American territory. When this historical event took place, the sun rose in Maine before it set in the islands, the day then being about fourteen hours long, with the difference in the time a little over twelve hours. On December 21, the sun sets in the Philippines before it rises in Maine. Taking into account the dawn preceding the appearance of the sun, and the twilight following its setting, the above statement is fully warranted.

taken numbered 12,000, while the rounds of ammunition ran into the millions. Thus Admiral Dewey opened the war with one of the most brilliant victories and closed it with a second, without the loss of a man in either. The only casualties on the American side were the slight losses of the army.

General Merritt issued a proclamation announcing a military government for Manila. He declared further that the Americans had not come to wage war on the people, but would protect them in their personal and religious rights. Until further notice, while the island of Luzon would receive a military occupation, all laws relating to personal rights, local societies, and crime, unless they conflicted with the necessary military laws, would continue in force. Manila only was surrendered, and the message from Washington announcing a suspension of hostilities reached General Merritt on the afternoon of August 16.*

In accordance with the terms of the Hawaiian annexation resolution, President McKinley appointed a commission of five men to consider all the questions involved in the adjustment of governmental relations with our new territory. They were President Dole, of Hawaii; Judge Frear, of the Hawaiian Supreme Court; United States Senators Morgan and Cullom, and Mr. Hitt, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

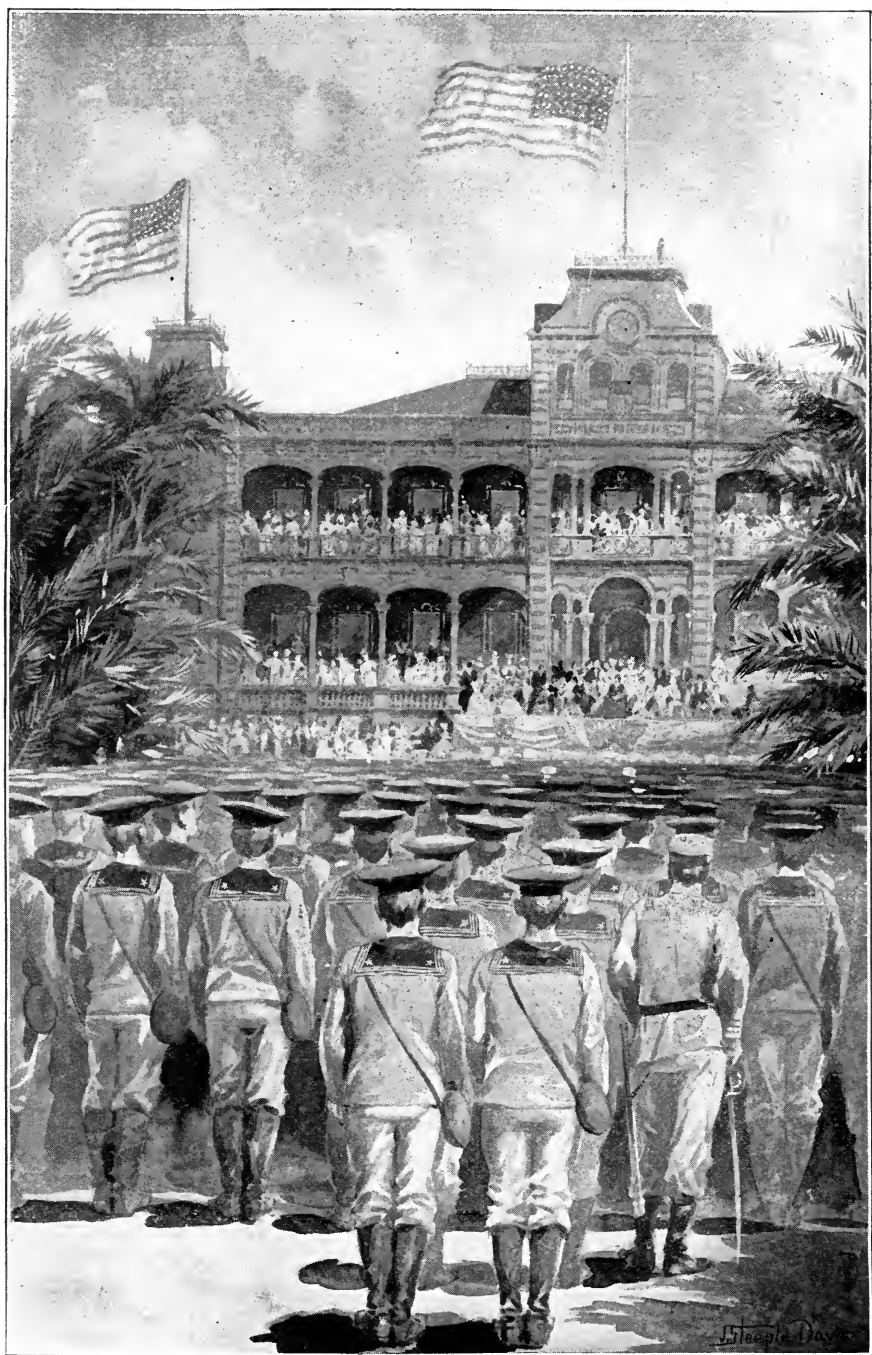
The news of Hawaii's admission into the Union was taken to Honolulu by the *Coptic*, and caused wild rejoicing through the islands. Cannon were fired, flags displayed everywhere, while shouts and hurrahs filled the air. A salute of one hundred guns was fired on the Executive Building grounds, and the fire and factory whistles added to the din, while President Dole, his face radiant with delight,

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**General
Merritt's
Procla-
mation**

**Hawaii's
Admis-
sion to
the
Union**

* Competition has reduced the cost of communication between New York and London to moderate figures, but where there is no competition, or little business, the expense became formidable. Ten words sent from New York to Manila cost \$23.50, though newspaper despatches paid only about half that rate. Such a message travels 20,000 miles, and is received and transmitted over a score of different lines or branches. Thus, starting at New York, it is flashed to Halifax, then to Heart's Content, Newfoundland, where it plunges to the bottom of the Atlantic, instantly coming up on the coast of Ireland, whence it is forwarded to London, where there are two routes to the East. The first is across the Channel and overland to Marseilles, or by the all-water course to Lisbon, then through the Mediterranean to Alexandria, across Egypt, through the Arabian Sea to Bombay, over India, across the Bay of Bengal to Singapore, along the coast to Hong-Kong, and finally across the China Sea to Manila. This is the shorter route, the other taking the message across Russia and Siberia to Vladivostock, and then along the Chinese coast to Hong-Kong.



RAISING THE FLAG AT HONOLULU

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FROM THE ORIGINAL DRAWING BY J. STEEPLE DAVIS

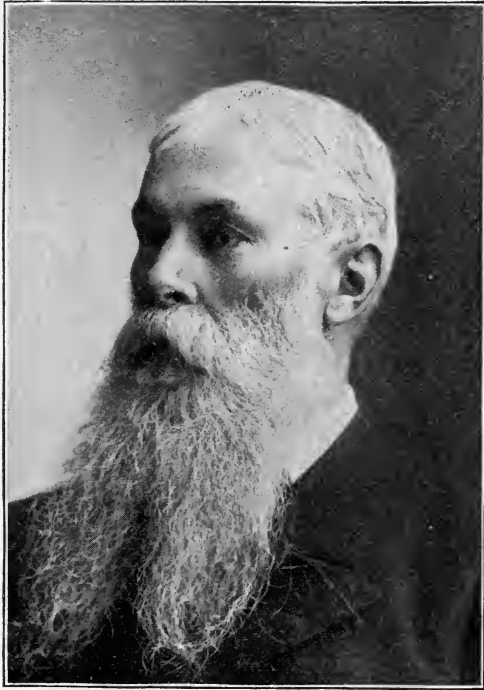
was congratulated on every hand. In their enthusiasm, the happy multitude made repeated calls for Dr. John S. McGrew, known as "The Father of Annexation." For more than twenty years under the monarchy he had raised the Stars and Stripes over his house every morning. In response, he took the baton from the leader of the band and led while it played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The rejoicings were continued far into the night, and were participated in by thousands.

On August 12 the Hawaiian flag was lowered at Honolulu, amid the roar of saluting cannon, and the flag of the United States was raised in its place. The great republic had absorbed the lesser, and another step had been taken by the lordly Anglo-Saxon in the march of universal empires. The national anthem, "Hawaii Ponoï," was played for the last time, and to the native Hawaiians the proceedings were more in the nature of funeral ceremonies than of rejoicing, for they marked the death of the little Pacific republic, that had attained its position through great trial and tribulation.

There was no speechmaking except a few dignified words from Minister Sewall. The Rev. G. L. Pearson made the last prayer of the missionary government, and Minister Sewall addressed President Dole:

"MR. PRESIDENT:—I present you a certified copy of a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved by the President July 7, 1898, entitled, 'Joint resolution to provide for annexation

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SANFORD B. DOLE, LAST PRESIDENT OF THE HAWAIIAN
REPUBLIC

Minister
Sewall's
Address

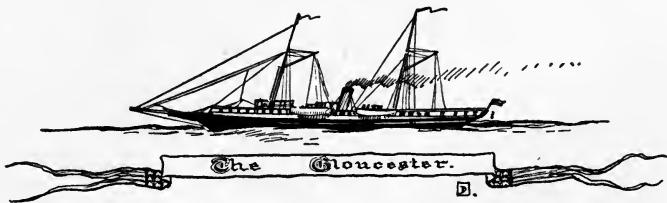
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End of
the Cere-
monies

of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.' This joint resolution accepts, ratifies, and confirms on the part of the United States the cession formally consented to and approved by the Republic of Hawaii."

President Dole in a few words yielded the sovereignty and public property, and Minister Sewall accepted it. The *Philadelphia* was waiting in the harbor, and, receiving the signal, fired a salute, twenty-one guns; the last national salute of the Hawaiian flag was fired, the flag fluttered downward, and was caught and folded, amid the weak, tremulous strains of the "Hawaii Ponoï" (all the native members of the band fled and refused to take part in the sad ceremony), and up went the American flag, let it be hoped never to be lowered.*

* It is not generally known that the first step in the annexation of the islands of the Pacific was taken in 1813. In another part of this work, the story of the gallant *Essex* has been told, under her commander, Captain David Porter, father of Admiral D. D. Porter, and instructor of Cadet D. G. Farragut. Doubling Cape Horn, and entering the Pacific, Captain Porter played woful havoc among the English whaling fleet, and depleted the *Essex* of officers and sailors in order to take charge of his numerous prizes. Greatly in need of a depot, Captain Porter and his fleet anchored, on October 25, 1813, in a spacious bay on the island of Nukahiva, the largest of the Washington group, or the Marquesas Islands in the South Seas. He made friends with the chiefs and natives, established the settlement of Madisonville, which in its palmiest days consisted of six houses, asail and rigging loft, a rope-walk, a cooperage, a bakery, quarters for the captain and officers, and a hospital and guardhouse. The use of gunpowder enabled Captain Porter to bring the neighboring tribes under submission. A defensive work, Fort Madison, was completed, and on November 19, 1813, the flag of the United States was hoisted over the fort, and possession of Nukahiva taken by the United States under the name of Madison Island. This beautiful and fertile island is eighteen miles long and ten broad, and at that time contained a population of 60,000. Captain Porter sailed away with one squadron of his fleet December 9, 1813, leaving Lieutenant Gamble, of the marines, military governor, and with him were two midshipmen and twenty men. The natives became obstreperous, and the sailors mutinous; bloodshed followed, and on May 9 Lieutenant Gamble set sail for the Hawaiian Islands. The annexation of Nukahiva, though valid at the time as a war measure, lapsed through failure to ratify; and, with the rest of the Marquesas, the island passed under the French protectorate.





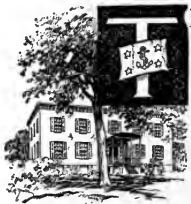
CHAPTER CVI

McKINLEY'S ADMINISTRATION, 1897-1901 (Continued)

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN (Concluded)

Peace

[*Authorities:* It was once remarked by Sidney Smith that it required a surgical operation to open the way for the entrance of a joke into a Scotsman's brain. Defeat after defeat was necessary to convince Spain that no harebrained scheme of her own Sancho Panza was more grotesque than the attempt of that country to measure her strength with our own; yet she struggled on after the destruction of her fleets, the capture of her cities, and the crushing of her armies. She clung blindly to hope, even while an invincible armament was making ready to desolate her cities on the Mediterranean coast. But a glimmer of common sense comes at last, and the proud nation meekly asks her mighty conqueror upon what terms the boon of peace can be secured. The answer is straightforward, accompanied by the notice that the United States will tolerate no haggling, and that Spain's policy of "mañana" will not avail when dealing with us. It is hard for so wily, so adroit, and so treacherous a people to be honest, but when no choice is left, they perforce yield. The great North American nation has always been magnanimous in dealing with the defeated, and Spain has fared far better at her hands than would have been the case had she been compelled to bow her neck to the yoke of a European master. Our authorities are the official actions of the two governments, and the current records of the momentous events.]



Commodore Schley's Birthplace.
Frederick City, Maryland.

THE end was not only inevitable, but close at hand. The pace set by the United States' forces was the one that kills. Spain was crumbling to fragments under the terrific blows that descended upon her, and the longer she kept up the farce of resistance the deeper would be her humiliation and the more crushing her penalty.

Those at the head of affairs in Spain could not fail to see the truth, but they had to face a grave peril at home. Carlos, the pretender to the throne, announced his intention of as-

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sailing the Government, if peace was made upon the condition of surrendering any part of the Spanish possessions, when in point of fact the United States would not listen to a proposition for peace upon any other terms.

And so the defeats went on for a while longer, while the air throbbed with rumors of peace which for a time proved to be nothing but rumors. Captain-General Augustin was ordered to hold fast to



CORONA CIGAR FACTORY, HAVANA

Manila, with the hope that the city would still be Spanish after the fighting was over; and it was declared that since Porto Rico had nothing to do with the war, it was without justification for this country to make claim to that island; but, as has been shown, General Augustin fled from Manila before the surrender.

A Delicate
Question

The situation for Spain became so critical that about the middle of July her authorities decided to make overtures looking to peace. A delicate question of procedure had to be settled, namely, how and by whom Spain would transmit the expression of her wish. While hostilities were going on, she could not appeal directly to the United States, while, in acting through a foreign intermediary, she had to

be careful to avoid anything suggesting foreign intervention, which our Government would not tolerate.

France, having been intrusted with Spanish interests in the United States, was decided upon as the medium, provided such offices were acceptable to our Government. Assurances were given that the plan was agreeable, and M. Cambon, the French ambassador to the United States, so notified M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, whereupon the Madrid Cabinet transmitted to the latter the message which it desired forwarded to Washington. M. Delcasse sent it to M. Cambon with orders to submit it to the President.

The question was, in substance, whether the United States was willing to consider proposals for ending the war and arranging terms of peace. The matter was submitted to President McKinley by the French ambassador on the afternoon of July 30. The answer was made that as a basis for peace negotiations, Spain must first withdraw completely and absolutely her troops and her sovereignty from the Western hemisphere, and Cuba and Porto Rico must be voluntarily evacuated, unassisted by the United States; and that Manila must be surrendered to the American forces. This accomplished, we should be ready to make known our policy regarding Spain's possessions in the East.

The traditional course of Spain is to haggle; but she knew the character of the people with whom she was dealing, and understood that her choice was between accepting our terms or having the war go on with the certainty that the conditions ultimately imposed upon her would be more severe. So it was that she accepted our terms without reservation.*

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M. Cam-
bon the
Agent of
Spain

Spain's
Accept-
ance

* In olden times the victor despoiled his enemy and took all he could carry away. Now he respects private property, but expects to make the conquered nation pay all that it cost to conquer it. When Prussia, in 1866, had defeated Austria in a brief war, she required of her adversary 20,000,000 thalers, or about \$15,000,000, which may be considered a very moderate indemnity; but Prussia not only "fined" the States that allied themselves with Austria, but demanded territorial concessions. Five years later, Prussia defeated France, which was forced to surrender the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and pay her conqueror the immense sum of \$1,000,000,000. She was given four years in which to meet this stupendous obligation, but she did it in about one-half the time allowed. After Russia had defeated Turkey in 1878, she demanded in addition to territorial concessions a money indemnity of 300,000,000 rubles. A large part of this amount is still unpaid. In 1895, Japan exacted from China a war indemnity of \$100,000,000 and another large sum for yielding her claim on the Liaotung peninsula, supplemented by the cession to her of the island of Formosa. It unquestionably is cruel thus to impose a crushing burden upon the nation already drained of its resources, but anything that tends to discourage war is a blessing to humanity.

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M. JULES CAMBON, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE
UNITED STATES

The notice of this acceptance was made to President McKinley by the French ambassador on the afternoon of August 9. There was necessarily a good deal of preliminary work, but the signing of the protocol, and the declaration that war no longer existed between the United States and Spain, took place at 4 : 23 o'clock on the afternoon of August 12, 1898. Secretary Day and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, representing Spain, affixed their signatures to duplicate copies of a protocol establishing a basis upon which the two countries, acting

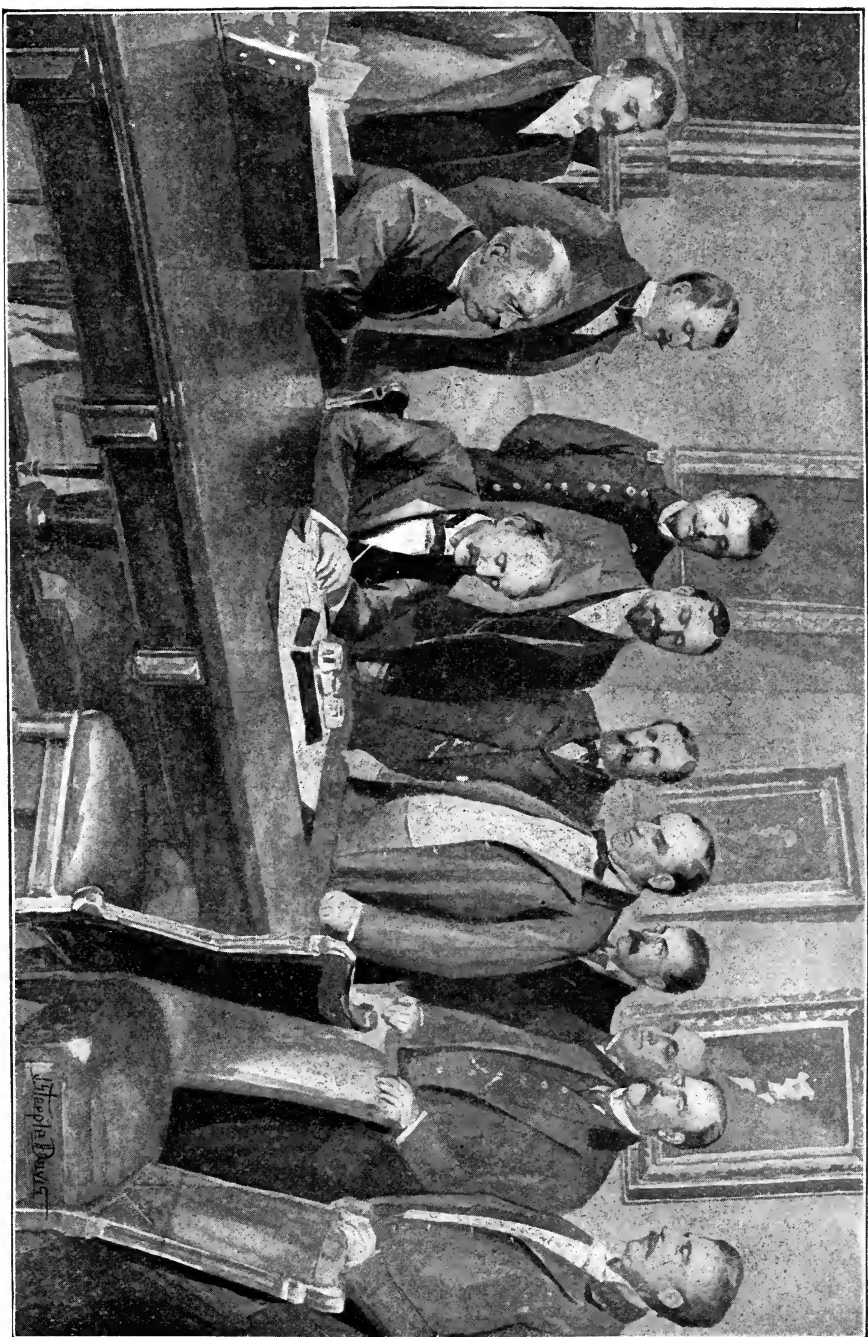
through their respective commissioners, could negotiate terms of peace.

Directly after executing the protocol, President McKinley signed a proclamation, declaring the existence of an armistice, and, pursuant to a provision of the protocol, orders were immediately sent to General Miles in Porto Rico, to General Shafter in Cuba, to General Merritt in the Philippines, to Admiral Dewey at Manila, and

A Presidential
Proclamation



SEÑOR ALMODOVER



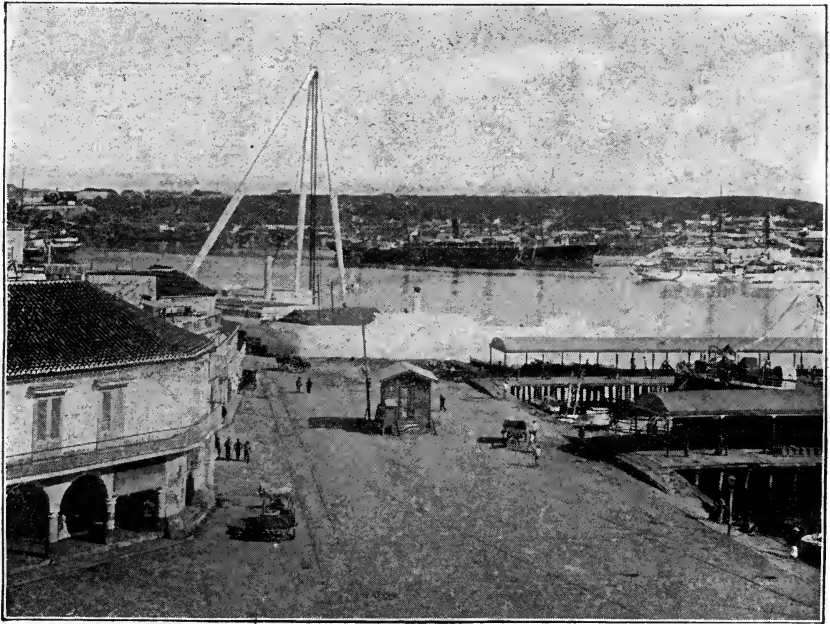
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SIGNING OF THE PEACE PROTOCOL AT WASHINGTON

FROM THE ORIGINAL DRAWING BY J. STEEPLE DAVIS

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Admirals Sampson and Commodore Watson at Guantanamo, to cease hostilities; and to Admiral Howell at Key West, in command of the blockading fleet, to raise the blockade of Cuban and Porto Rican ports. The orders also included the release of the port of Manila from the blockade that had been maintained since May 1. Copies of the proclamation were forwarded to our ambassadors and minis-



NAVAL CRANE AT HAVANA

ters in South America, and notification of the signing of the protocol was sent to all other diplomatic representatives of the United States.

The full text of the protocol was not published, it being expedient to reserve some of the provisions. The protocol provides:

Provi-
sions of
the
Protocol

"1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

"2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrões, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

"3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace

which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.

"4. That Cuba, Porto Rico, and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

"5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than October 1.

"6. On the signing of the protocol, hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces."

The following is the proclamation declaring the existence of an armistice:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and his Excellency Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and,

Whereas, It is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces;

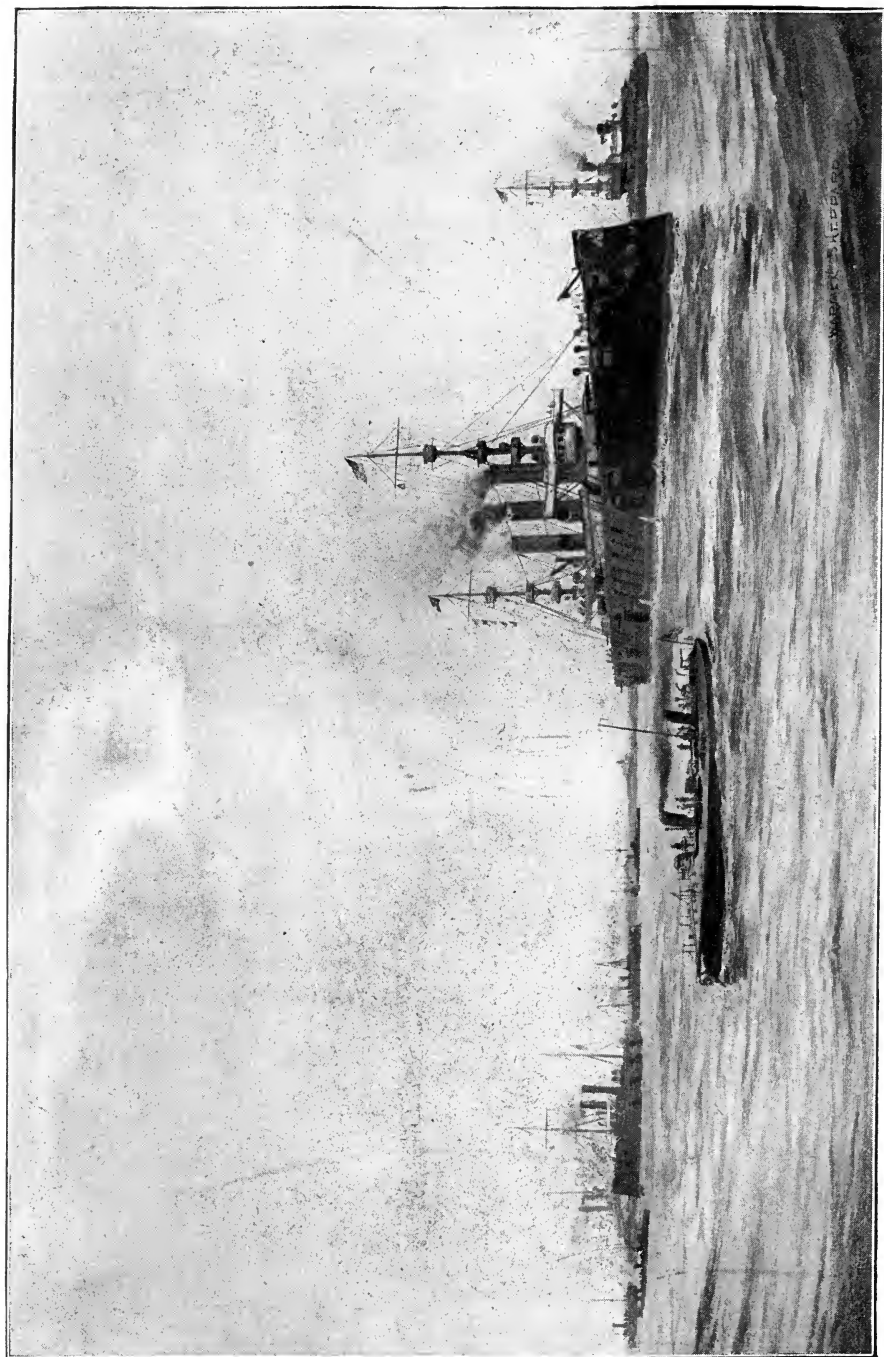
Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of August, in the

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Exist-
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an Ar-
mistice



BLOCKADE OF HAVANA

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FROM THE ORIGINAL DRAWING BY WARREN SHEPPARD

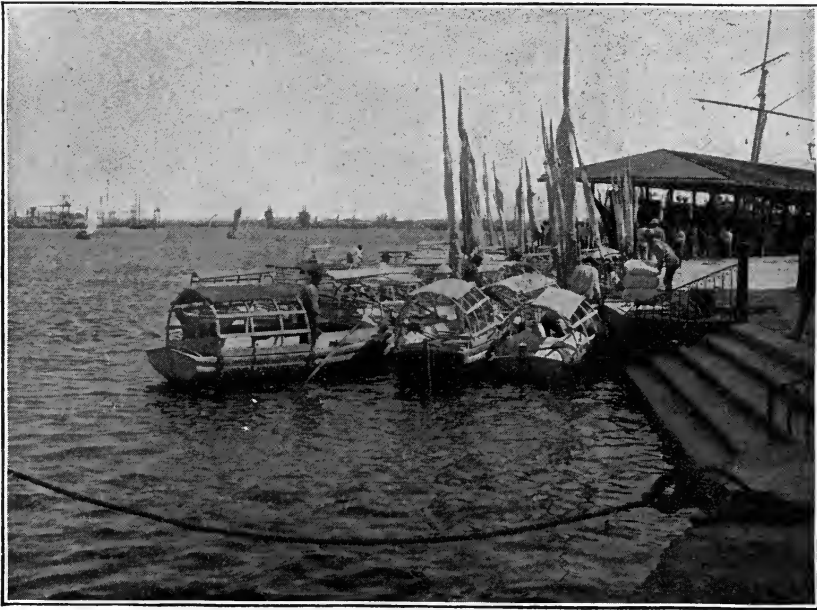
year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President. WILLIAM R. DAY, *Secretary of State*.

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Following the armistice proclamation were the orders from the War Department to the commanding generals in the field directing



BOAT LANDING, HAVANA

that all military operations be suspended. Substantially the same telegrams were sent to General Miles in Porto Rico, General Shafter in Santiago, and General Merritt in the Philippines. This is the message sent to General Miles:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, August 12, 1898. }

Major-General Miles, Ponce, Porto Rico:

The President directs that all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commander of the Spanish forces in

Orders to
the Com-
manding
Generals

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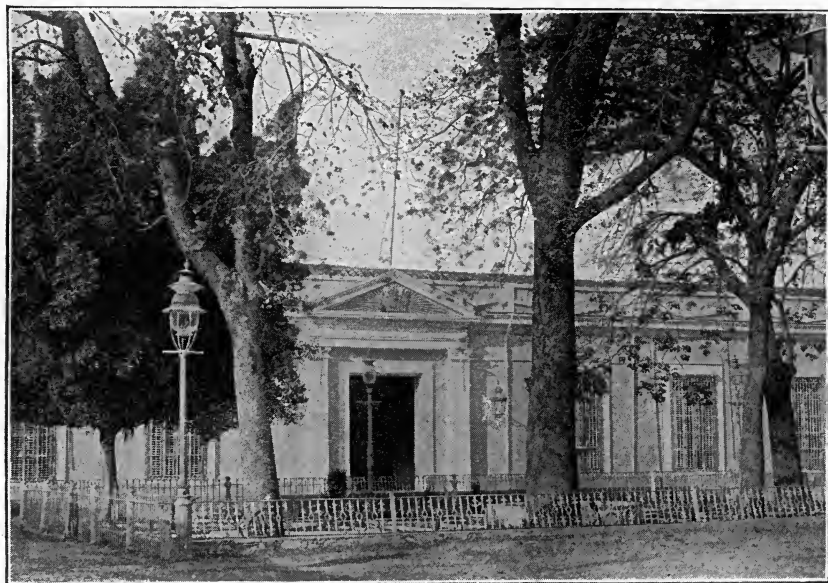
Porto Rico of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

The signing of the protocol possesses so much historical importance that it is worthy of description.

It took place in the White House, in deference to President



GOVERNOR'S PALACE, SANTIAGO

McKinley's wish to witness the proceedings. At five minutes before four o'clock, the Secretary of State came over from the State Department in a heavy downpour of rain, and appeared at the White House entrance. He was accompanied by the three assistant secretaries, Messrs. Moore, Adee, and Cridler. The last-named gentleman carried the copies of the protocol in a large new envelope. The party ascended by the public staircase to the Cabinet room, and the copies, two in number, were placed on the table, with the department seal, wax, etc., conveniently at hand.

Ten minutes later, M. Cambon, with M. Thiebaut, his secretary, drove under the portico at the north entrance, a drenching rain still falling, and was ushered into the private corridor, and thence upstairs

Persons
Present
at the
Signing

beyond reach of the swarm of officials and reporters. Secretary Day met his colleague and M. Thiebaut in the library adjoining the Cabinet room, and, after an exchange of courtesies, accompanied them into the Cabinet room, where they were presented to President McKinley and those gathered there. Messrs. Cridler and Thiebaut compared the copies of the protocol, and, finding them properly engrossed, they were laid on the table preparatory to being signed. The text ran in parallel columns, one being English, the other French, the English version appearing in the first column in one, and the French in the other. The latter was first signed, "Jules Cambon" being written on the upper line, and "William R. Day" on the lower. The signatures were reversed in the other copy. That upon which Secretary Day's name appears first went into the archives of the State Department; the other was taken away by M. Cambon and sent to Paris, whence it was forwarded to Madrid.

When the time came for attaching the seals of the State Department and of the French embassy, it was found that no means had been provided for melting the wax. Mr. Cortelyou, acting secretary of the President, bustled around and discovered a common candle resting in a stick in the President's bedroom. This was lighted, and the carmine wax was dropped on the parchment, the seals impressed on the soft surface, and the protocol was perfected at the hour named.

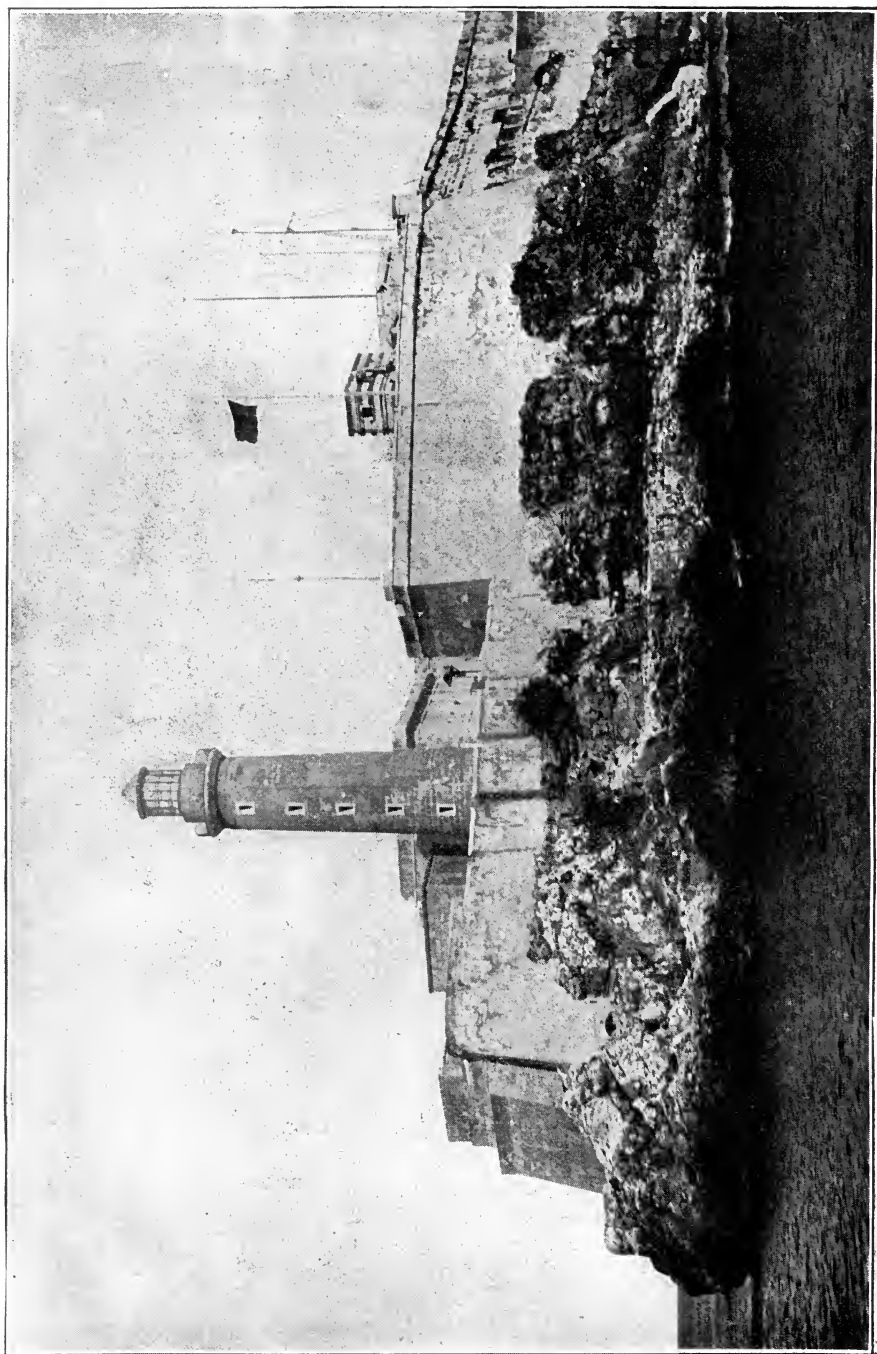
The signing was done upon the table around which the Cabinet members sit during their sessions, at the place allotted to Secretary Long, the chair being occupied in turn by M. Cambon and Secretary

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HENRY C. CORBIN, ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A.

How the
Seals
were Im-
pressed



MORRO CASTLE, HAVANA

Day. President McKinley rose from his seat at the other end of the table as M. Cambon sat down; Secretary Thiebaut stood just behind his chief, and on his left was Assistant Secretary Moore; Mr. Cridler stood at the end of the table overlooking the manuscripts, while opposite the signers was Mr. Adee, Second Assistant Secretary of State. There were also present Mr. Cortelyou, acting secretary of the President; Major Pruden, executive clerk; Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Montgomery of the Signal Corps, and Captain Charles Loeffler, the veteran doorkeeper of the President's room, of the White House force. A moment after the signatures had been attached, Secretary of War Alger, Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen, and Adjutant-General Corbin, who had been invited to be present, arrived.

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A
Moment
Too
Late

President McKinley was a deeply interested spectator, and as soon as the signatures were made expressed his warm satisfaction, earnestly thanking M. Cambon and M. Thiebaut for their active and sympathetic co-operation in bringing to their present stage the efforts looking to the restoration of peace between the two countries. Congratulations were exchanged all round, and the President immediately signed the proclamation announcing the existence of an armistice, after which there was a brief period of relaxation and refreshment, in which the President's cigars were prominent. Several members of the party secured souvenirs of the event, Assistant Secretary Moore gaining the pen used by the signatories to the protocol.

On August 16, the following appointments of military commissioners were announced:

For Cuba—Major-General James F. Wade, Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson, Major-General Matthew C. Butler.

For Porto Rico—Major-General John R. Brooke, Rear-Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Brigadier-General William W. Gordon.

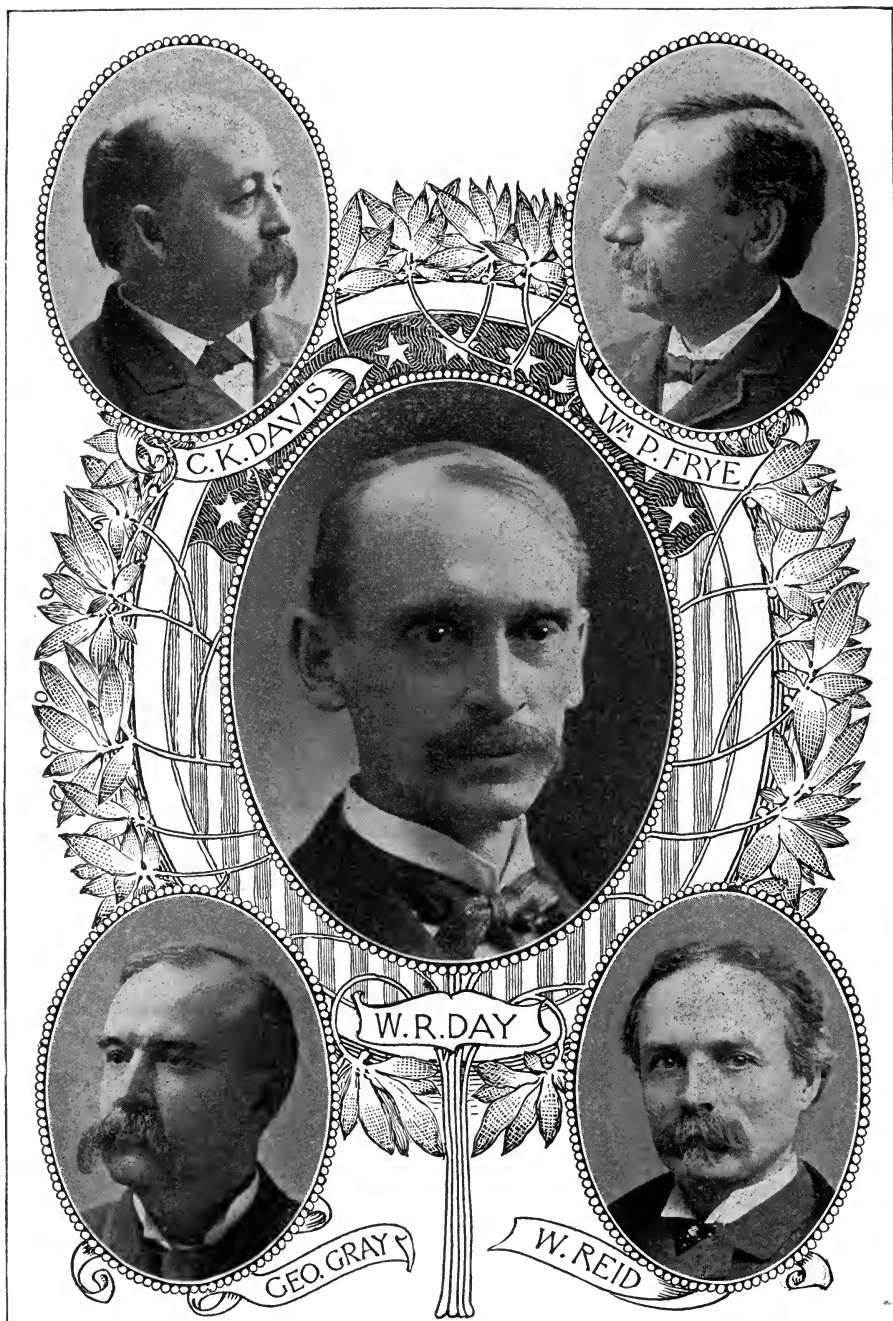
The members of the Peace Commission appointed by the President to meet the Spanish members in Paris were:

William R. Day of Ohio, Secretary of State; Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, William P. Frye of Maine, George Gray, United States Senators, and Whitelaw Reid of New York, editor of the *New York Tribune*. Former Assistant Secretary of State J. B. Moore accompanied the commission when they sailed, September 17, as secretary and special counsel.

Members
of the
Peace
Com-
mission

The Spanish Commissioners, as announced September 15, were:

Señor Montero Rios, president of the Senate; Señor Abarzuza,

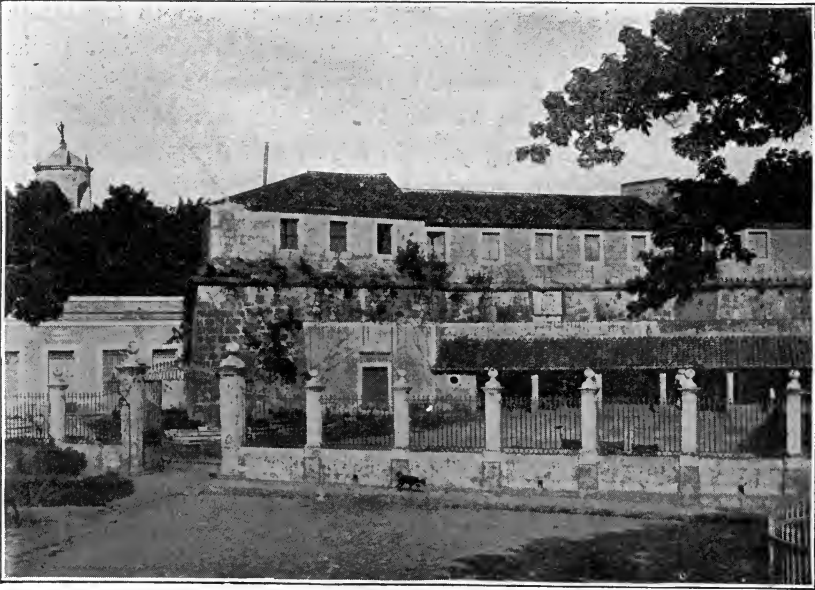


UNITED STATES PEACE COMMISSIONERS TO PARIS (OCTOBER 1 1898)

Señor Villarrutia, the Spanish minister to Belgium, and General Cerero. The selection of the fifth member was left to Señor Montero Rios.

The Peace Commissioners met in Paris, but, as usual, the Spaniards haggled. They followed their rule of strenuously demanding that which they knew there was no possibility of obtaining, but the

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LA FUERZA, HAVANA, ERECTED 1573

administration having fixed upon a definite, straightforward policy, our Commissioners refused to yield a point. The Spaniards were offered \$20,000,000, for money spent or debt incurred in the betterment of the Philippines, together with free entry of Spanish goods for ten years. Spain refused at first to cede the islands, at any rate without a much larger indemnity, and hoped for the moral support of some or all of the European Powers; but not a shadow of such support was given, and, no choice being left, the terms, on November 28, were accepted.

Terms of
Treaty
Ac-
cepted

The next step was to lay the Treaty before the United States Senate, where it met with violent opposition. It cannot be denied that a strong feeling arose in many quarters against the so-called policy of "expansion," and for some time it looked as if the Treaty must

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Treaty
Ratified
by the
Senate

fail. A vote, however, was reached, February 6, 1899, when the Treaty received the support of 40 Republicans, 10 Democrats, 3 Populists, 3 Silver men, and 1 Independent, while it was opposed by 22 Democrats, 3 Republicans, and 2 Populists. The most prominent Republican opponents were Hoar of Massachusetts and Hale of Maine, but the vote gave 3 more than the necessary two-thirds.

By the terms of the Treaty, Spain renounced all right to sovereignty over Cuba; ceded the island of Porto Rico to the United States, and the islands then under her control in the West Indies, and the Isle of Guam in the archipelago of Marianas or Ladrões.

The archipelago known as the Philippines was also ceded, the United States agreeing to pay Spain the sum of \$20,000,000, within three months after the interchange of the ratifications of the Treaty.

The United States agreed during the term of ten years, counting from the interchange of the ratifications of the Treaty, to admit to the ports of the Philippine Islands Spanish ships and merchandise under the same conditions as the ships and merchandise of the United States.

Terms of
the
Treaty

The United States agreed, upon the signing of the Treaty, to transport at its own cost the Spanish soldiers made prisoners of war in the Philippines, and to return their arms to them. Spain was to evacuate the Philippines and Guam, on conditions similar to those agreed upon for the evacuation of Porto Rico and the other West India islands, the terms for the evacuation of the Philippines and Guam to be fixed by both governments. All prisoners of war, as relating to Cuba and the Philippines, were to be released by both governments, and the United States was to secure the release of all prisoners in the power of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines, each Government to transport to their homes the prisoners thus released.

All claims to national and private indemnity, arising from the beginning of the last insurrection in Cuba, anterior to the interchange of the ratifications of the Treaty, were mutually renounced.

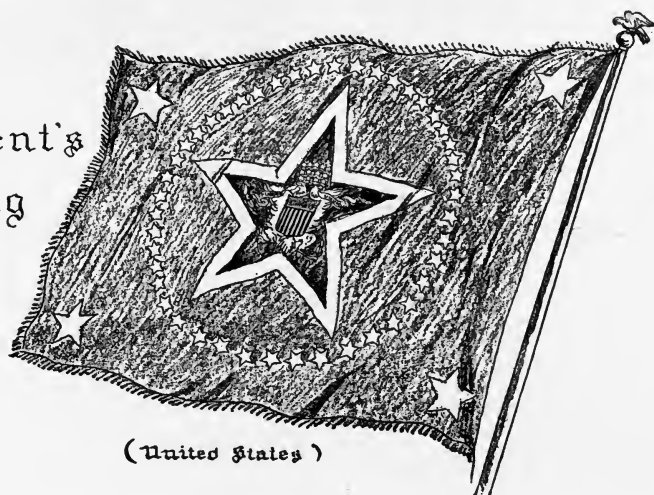
In Cuba and in the other islands, Spain ceded all the property belonging to the Crown to the United States, the rights of the peaceful possessor of such property or goods not to be affected.

Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula, dwelling in the territory whose sovereignty Spain renounced or ceded, were fully guaranteed in all their rights, and they could retain their nationality by

filing in a registry office, within a year after the interchange of the ratifications of the Treaty, a declaration of their intentions. Failing to do this, they were to be considered as renouncing their nationality. Religious freedom and political and civil rights were fully guaranteed. Civil and criminal actions, pending at the time of the interchange of ratifications of the Treaty, were to continue under Spanish jurisdiction until sentence was pronounced, but the execution of such sentence was to be intrusted to competent authority of the place where the action arose.

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The President's Fighting Flag.



Literary, artistic, and industrial rights in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines and other ceded territories are fully preserved, and such works as are not dangerous to public order are allowed to enter free of duty for a period of ten years, and the free entry of Spanish ships and goods for the same period is conceded to Spain, though either Government may repudiate this article of the Treaty on six months' notice.

The obligation accepted by the United States as regards Cuba is limited to the period of the occupation of the island by our Government.

On March 17, 1899, the Queen Regent of Spain signed the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with the United States, and our Government was notified of the fact the same day by M. Cambon, the French Ambassador to the United States. Three days later, M. Cambon was appointed by the Spanish Government to exchange the

Ratifica-
tion
Signed
by Queen
Regent

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ratifications with our Government. Diplomatic relations were resumed between the two countries, which became as friendly nominally as before the brief but terrific war between them. The action of Spain in this delicate and distressing business was unchivalrous, for each Government in turn, and the Cortes as a whole, shirked the duty and

threw the odium upon a lady whose unfortunate position won the sympathy of all people everywhere.



LIEUTENANT VICTOR BLUE

It is worth noting that on March 20, 1899, the United States cruiser *Raleigh*, at Gibraltar, ran up the Spanish flag, whereupon Admiral Camara, of the Spanish squadron, hoisted the Stars and Stripes. The honors of the first salute to the Spaniards, after the close of the war, therefore, belong to the *Raleigh*, one of the hardest fighters at Manila, and the prompt return of the courtesy by the Spanish Admiral attested the new

and happy relations now existing between the United States and Spain.

Evacuation of
Cuba and
Porto
Rico

The withdrawal of the Spanish forces from Cuba took place on the last day of 1898, as previously agreed upon, and the Stars and Stripes was raised over Havana at noon on the following day. The change of sovereignty in Porto Rico was made without friction, but there was considerable violence in Havana during the early part of the year. The firm course of General Brooke, Military Governor of Cuba, however, soon restored order. On April 4, the Cuban Assembly voted to dissolve, disband the army, and accept the \$3,000,000 offered by our Government as a loan for payment of the Cuban troops.

Aguinaldo, the marplot in Manila, caused more serious trouble, and a number of engagements occurred in which his losses were heavy and ours light. He refused to recognize the authority of the United States Government, and insisted that his people were entitled to the independence for which they were struggling.

Marching northward from Manila and Caloocan, General MacArthur captured in rapid succession a number of towns and vil-



SPANISH HISTORICAL PERSONAGES (No. 1)

lages, including Malolos, the capital, and Santa Cruz, an important town about fifty miles from Manila. The resistance at all these points was moderate, but more than once sharp fighting took place. At all times our soldiers displayed their usual heroism, and they were led with skill by their officers. During the three days ending March 26, we had 22 killed and 168 wounded, to which, sad to say, other casualties were added as the war progressed.

The whole country was pleased when, on March 3, 1899, President McKinley nominated Rear-Admiral George Dewey to be full

Trouble
with the
Filipinos

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admiral in the navy from March 2, 1899. The nomination was at once unanimously confirmed.

The official end of the war between Spain and the United States was reached on Tuesday afternoon, April 11, 1899, when ratifications of the Treaty of Paris were exchanged in President McKinley's office at the White House, Secretary Hay acting for the United States, and Ambassador Cambon, of France, for Spain. At the close of the proceedings, the President signed a proclamation announcing to the world the termination of the Spanish-American war.

Official
End
of the
War
with
Spain

The ceremonies were simple. M. Thiebaut, First Secretary of Ambassador Cambon, exhibited to Secretary Hay full powers from the Spanish Government to effect the exchange, and Secretary Hay showed the authority given him by the President to represent the United States. The American copy of the treaty, which was in old Roman script, and the Spanish copy were read aloud by Secretary Hay and M. Thiebaut and found to be correct. What is known as the "proces verbal," setting forth the fact of the exchange, was next signed in duplicate by Secretary Hay and Ambassador Cambon, and seals were attached. Secretary Hay handed to the Ambassador the United States exchange copy, and the latter presented to the Secretary the Spanish exchange copy. This completed the ceremony.

President McKinley, addressing M. Cambon, said: "Mr. Ambassador, I shall now issue the proclamation of peace." The Ambassador with a courteous bow replied: "Thank you, Mr. President." Then followed the signing of the proclamation, after which the party posed for a few moments until the camera could do its duty.

Prodigious
Cost of
War

War is always expensive. Since the Declaration of Independence we have spent \$8,000,000,000 and lost more than 1,000,000 men in the wars in which we have been engaged. The Revolution cost \$135,193,000; the war of 1812, \$109,000,000. The cost to the North and South for the Civil War was \$7,400,000,000, of which the Confederacy expended \$2,400,000,000. The war for the Union was the most expensive of modern times. In the Franco-Prussian War the two nations expended about \$4,100,000,000; the cost of the Russo-Turkish War was for both countries about \$500,000,000; while the Chino-Japanese War cost the two nations \$200,000,000.

It has been said that if every man, woman, and child now living on this planet were massed together on a vast plain, and by their side were ranged all the dead who have perished in war, the two gatherings would about equal each other. In other words, if every living human being were blotted out of existence to-day, the loss would be no greater than that which has been caused by the weapons of the soldier.

Bearing these almost inconceivable statistics in mind, and recalling the great battles of the Civil War, our conflict with Spain amounted to scarcely a skirmish. The total losses during the continuance of hostilities was less than that of many second and third rate battles between 1861 and 1865. In order to provide funds for the prosecution of the war, Congress passed a bill,

which was signed by President McKinley, June 13, calling for subscriptions to the amount of \$200,000,000 of bonds paying three per cent. interest. Secretary Gage and the New York bankers did not believe the small investors would absorb the loan, the announcement having been made that no allotments would be made on subscriptions in excess of \$5,000. The newspapers insisted that the small investors would oversubscribe, and the newspapers proved themselves right in their prophecy. The subscriptions for \$5,000 and less aggregated a great deal more than \$200,000,000. The subscribers for less than \$5,000 received the full amount, while those who called for the even \$5,000 had to be satisfied with one-fifth of that sum. Had the Government asked for \$2,000,000,000, the people of the United States would have made haste to oversubscribe the amount.

The war with Spain was merely an episode in our national exist-

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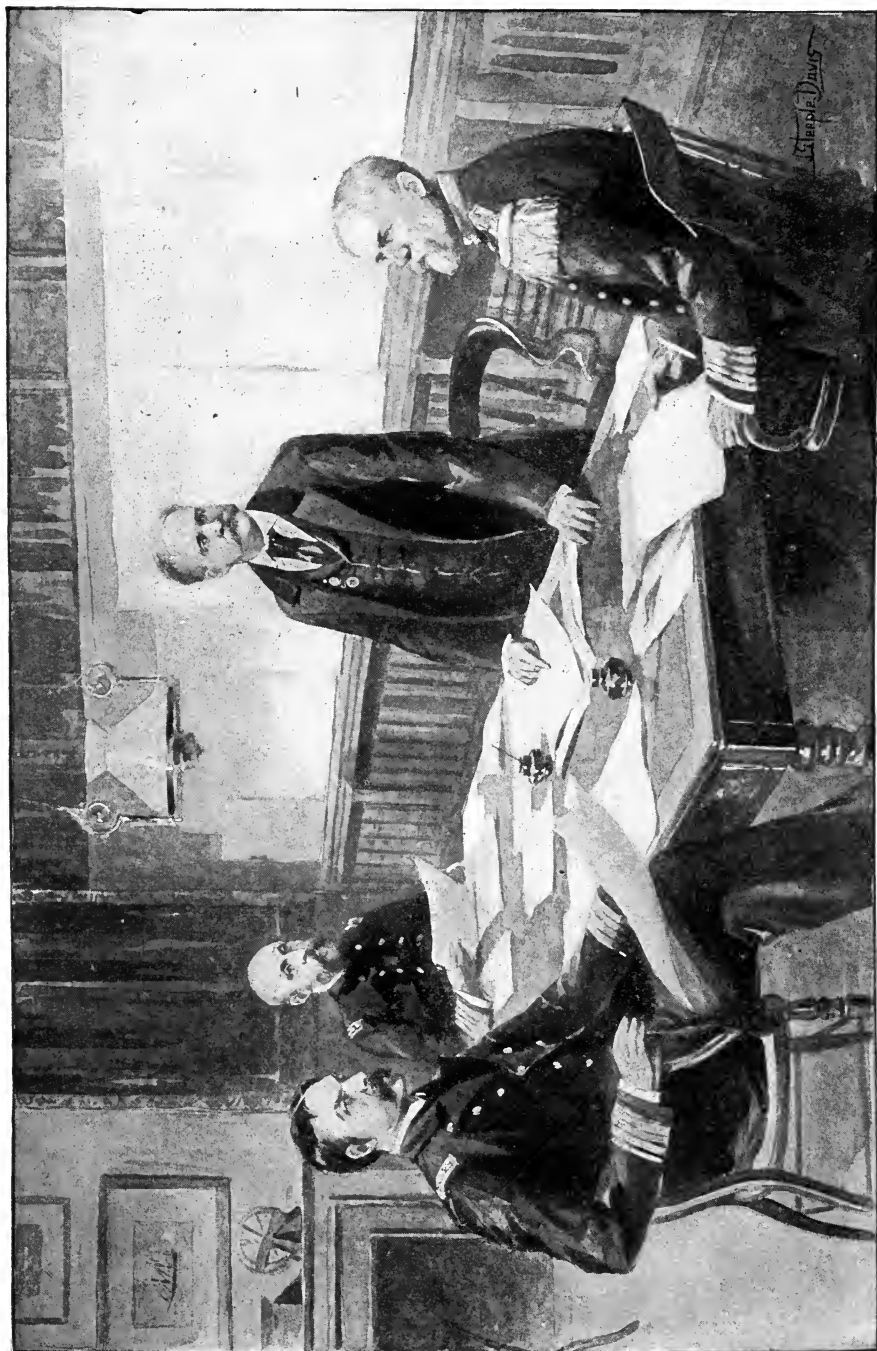
An
Appal-
ling
Truth



The Old Church
at
De Guayama

Porto
Rico

A
Popular
Loan



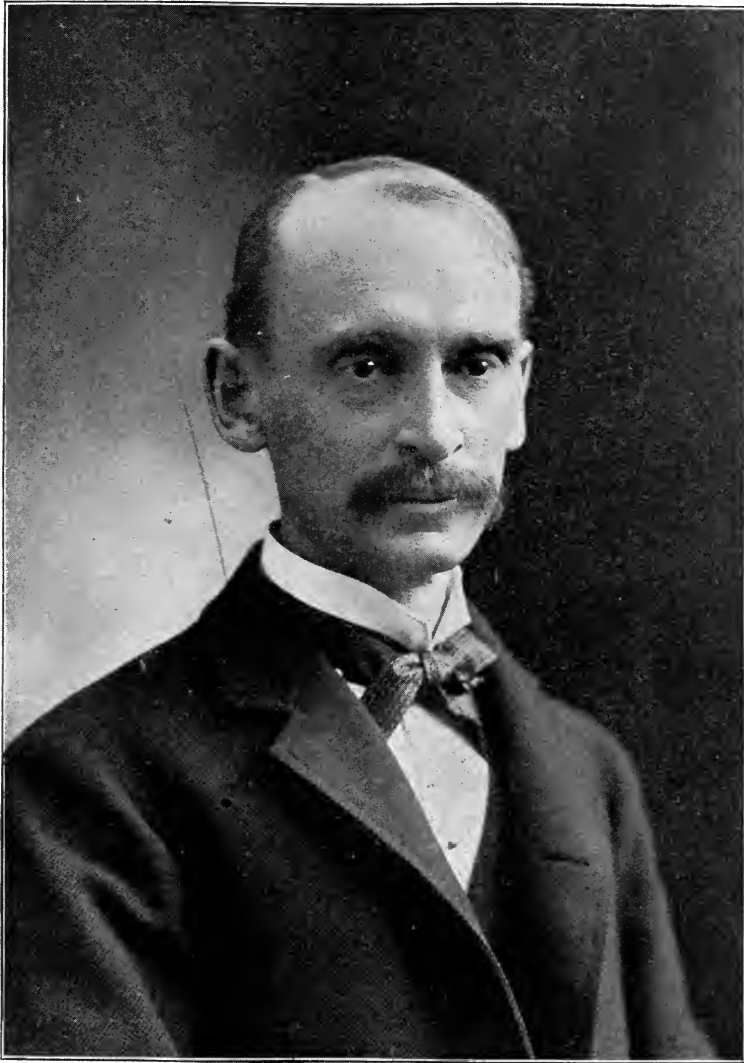
THE BOARD OF NAVAL STRATEGY

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FROM THE ORIGINAL DRAWING BY J. STEEPLE DAVIS

ence. After Admiral Dewey "set the pace," there was hardly a child of intelligent years in the country who did not see the inevi-

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HON. WILLIAM R. DAY

table end. Trade suffered no interruption, and certain kinds of business, because of the war, were stirred into greater activity.

At this time there was a partial reorganization of both the Ameri-

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can and Spanish Cabinets. Postmaster-General Gary found his health unequal to the demands upon it, and retired, to be succeeded by Hon. Charles Emory Smith, nominated April 21. Previous to this (January 25), Hon. John W. Griggs, governor of New Jersey, had been confirmed as Attorney-General, succeeding Attorney-General McKenna, appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court.

Cabinet
Changes

The Hon. John Sherman, when made Secretary of State, was beginning to show signs of failing health and vigor. These did not improve, and the assistant secretary, Judge William R. Day, of Canton, Ohio, assumed the every-day management of the Department of State. The work was so increased by the outbreak of the war that Mr. Sherman withdrew and was succeeded (April 26) by Judge Day, with John B. Moore, of New York, Assistant Secretary of State. Upon the resignation of Judge Day to act as a member of the Peace Commission, Col. John Hay, formerly Ambassador to England, succeeded him as Secretary of State, being sworn into office September 30, 1898. Previous to this date (May 9) Charles H. Allen of Massachusetts was nominated as the successor of Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who resigned to organize the "Rough Riders," the organization whose brilliant and effective services in the war with Spain have been fully set forth in the preceding pages.

The
Omaha
Exposi-
tion

One of the most impressive illustrations of the prosperity and resources of this great country was the fair at Omaha, known as the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, which opened June 1 and continued to November 1, 1898. The vast enterprise was a striking exhibition of Western enthusiasm, pluck, audacity, and ability.

The grounds selected occupied about two hundred acres of land, forming an immense L, one side of which extended along the "Bluff Tract."

The corner-stone was laid on April 22, 1897. Scarcely anything had been done, but on June 1, 1898, the "Magic City" had sprung into full existence, with its lovely gardens, miles of gravel walks and charming drives among the parks and past the lakes.

The Grand Canal, nearly a half-mile in extent, was spanned by several picturesque bridges, with an island in the centre, forming, with the broad esplanades, a central court around which were grouped the buildings appropriated to the United States Government—Aagri-

culture, Mines, Machinery, Art, Liberal Arts, Manufactures, and the Auditorium, as well as the Administration Arch and the Arch of the States. These various buildings were connected by continuous promenades of vine-shaded columns, which offered the most beautiful of walks. The buildings were tinted with the hue of old ivory, the staff-work being colored to the exact shade.

The Arch of the States forming the entrance to this court was composed of twenty-four courses of stone, one from each of the trans-

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**Striking
Features**



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THE OMAHA EXPOSITION—FINE ART BUILDING

Mississippi States and Territories, the Nebraska stone also supplying the foundation. Directly opposite the entrance was the Administration Arch, and to the left, at the extreme end of the court, rose the Government Building. The middle of its three sections was capped by a gilt dome supporting a reproduction of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, with the electric torch held 178 feet above the ground. The building was 500 feet in length, enclosing a floor space of 50,000 feet, with exhibits which in some respects have never been equalled.

The buildings devoted to electricity, machinery, and manufactures contained a vast number of astonishing collections. One feature was Edison's method of separating metals in low-grade ores, while Nikola Tesla illustrated the progress that has been made in wireless

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telegraphy and the remarkable way in which the Niagara Falls have been "harnessed." In the Mines and Mining Building every phase of the working of this industry was represented, while the agricultural exhibit was probably never surpassed.

To many, the most interesting exhibit was the ethnological. The delegations of Indians, with their typical costumes, were encamped over the surrounding grounds and represented the majority of the tribes



THE OMAHA EXPOSITION—SOUTHWEST SECTION GRAND COURT

Other
Interest-
ing
Exhibits

in the country. Relics of the prehistoric people were contrasted with the printing-presses and newspapers of the modern Indian. The Passing Show, suggestive of the Chicago Midway Plaisance, displayed Moorish villages and Cairo streets, African savages and Southern negroes, with their characteristic amusements, Chinese, Japanese, and other people from the far East.

An immense multitude were present on October 11 and 12, when President McKinley and several members of his Cabinet visited the Exposition, which was one of the most successful ever held in this country.



American National

Red Cross Relief Ship



CHAPTER CVII

McKINLEY'S ADMINISTRATION, 1897-1901 (Continued)

THE WORK OF HUMANITY AND THE LEADERS OF THE WAR

[*Authorities:* It is a relief to turn from the record of suffering, war, and death to that of the blessed ministrations of those who are always quick to put forth their utmost efforts to lessen these evils. The beneficent work of woman shines as always in radiant contrast to the misery caused by the wrath of man.

No theme, perhaps, is more interesting than the personality of those who helped to make history during the important and stirring episodes of our national existence. With this fact in mind, biographical sketches are given of the prominent leaders of our land and naval forces, the authorities for all the statements being the most reliable data at command of the author.]



M

ERCY and its blessed works always follow on the heels of cruelty, suffering, and war. The American National Red Cross, incorporated under the laws of the United States for the District of Columbia, is the only legitimate and recognized local branch in this country of the great international association, which is accepted by twelve of the leading Powers of the world, and in which the

International Committee of Berne is the head. Its merciful work is accomplished through the express neutralization of its individual workers by the military and naval authorities, and the issuance to them of the stipulated armlet bearing the sign of the Red Cross. Besides its individual agents in the field, the society is always ready to co-operate in the equipment and supply of ambulances and medical stores, drawing for its resources on the benevolence of the community, and systematizing effort and aid throughout the country by

The Red
Cross
Society

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the various local committees which it has organized. Our Government, in the latter part of May, 1898, recognized the American National Red Cross as the Civil Central American Committee in correspondence with the International Committee for the relief of the wounded in war.

The way being thus opened for the women of the country to aid in the work of mercy, their labors began at once and were pushed without lagging to the close of the war. Thousands of dollars were gathered from all parts of the country, every possible provision was made for the sufferers, and many more lives would have been saved but for gross mismanagement in the War Department.

Clara Barton, whose beneficent work in India, in Armenia, at Johnstown, and in many other places where men, women, and children were stricken has made her name blessed throughout the world, is a woman who, though she has reached the age of threescore and ten, is as active and keenly alert as one of half her years, and she was called back from the Old World to take charge of that which awaited her in the New. She is at the head of the Red Cross organization in this country, and was engaged, with her amazing clearness of judgment and business skill, in administering to the relief of the perishing reconcentrados in Cuba, when it became necessary for her to turn her attention to the sick and wounded of the contending forces. The Red Cross ship *State of Texas*, three days after the landing of troops began in Cuba, steamed in among the ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet off Santiago harbor. Miss Barton, through George Kennan, Vice-President of the Red Cross, communicated with Admiral Sampson, Mr. Kennan boarding the flagship, bearing Clara Barton's compliments and reporting the arrival of the *State of Texas*.

Since no landing of supplies could be made at Santiago until the American forces were in possession, the admiral advised the Red Cross ship to go to the good harbor of Guantanamo Bay, forty miles farther east, where Commander McCalla would be able to open communication with the Cubans and land supplies for the refugees. Great courtesy was shown to the Red Cross people there as elsewhere, and Commander McCalla asked that the *State of Texas* might be anchored near the *Marblehead*, placed his steam launch at the disposal of Clara Barton and her staff, and put himself wholly at their service.

Clara
Barton

Word coming that the Red Cross help was needed at Siboney, one of the two points at which troops had been landed, the steamer hurried thither, where there were two hospitals, Cuban and Ameri-

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RED CROSS WORKERS—CLARA BARTON, HEAD OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY

can. Assistance was given in the most intelligent manner, and was received with fervent gratitude.

The work thus opened was carried through, as has been stated, to

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the end, often in the face of opposition from the surgeon-general of our army, but without faltering or failing. Regarding the work at Siboney, Miss Jeanette Jennings, who did admirable service among the sick and wounded, gave the following account :

"The *State of Texas*, with 1,100 tons of provisions and supplies, left for Santiago three days after the troops started. We went to



RED CROSS WORKERS—MRS. J. ADDISON PORTER

several places without making any arrangements for a landing, and were finally advised by Admiral Sampson to go to Guantanamo. While there a newspaper correspondent came aboard the *Texas*, and told Miss Barton that the hospital at Siboney was greatly in need of supplies. Miss Barton immediately ordered the *Texas* to proceed to Siboney, and when we arrived there a number of our people were sent ashore to investigate the story of the hospital's needs. They returned and told us that the hospital needed everything from food and medicines to cots and bedclothing.

"Of course we had all of these things on board the *Texas*, and at Miss Barton's order we got up a number of cots and prepared to take them ashore. It was very rough at the time, and it was found impossible to land the cots in the small boats of the *Texas*, so five of the Red Cross sisters went ashore with two soldiers and a quantity of supplies to do what they could to improve the condition of the men in the hospital.

"They found the hospital located in a rickety old building, and perfectly filthy. Seventy men were lying on the floor with their

clothing on. There wasn't a bed in the place, and the condition of the men was awful. Some were ill with fever, others with dysentery, and others with measles. There were two wounded men of the Rough Riders there, too. They had been shot in the fight at Las Guasimas, and were in a bad way. Some of these men had been lying on this filthy, bare floor for four days.

"The sisters offered their services at once, together with those of a surgeon. They wanted to go to work and clean out the place and make the men comfortable. It happened that the assistant-surgeon, a Dr. Winter, was in charge at the time. He told the sisters that their services were not needed, and declined their offer of help, although he did say that assistance might be acceptable in a few days. The sisters

begged to be allowed to stay, saying that even if their services were not needed there could be no objection to their cleaning out the hospital, giving the sick and wounded clean sheets and proper food; but again the assistant-surgeon declined the offer, and at that time seventy American soldiers were lying sick on the floor, with no food but the regular army rations.

"The doctor finally consented to allow the sisters to leave some supplies, which they did. Their services having been rejected by the American surgeon, the sisters passed on to the Cuban hospital. There they found about the same conditions prevailing, excepting that the Cubans had a few beds. The same offer of assistance was

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RED CROSS WORKERS—SISTER BETTINA

Helping
the
Cubans

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made, and the Cubans grasped at it. They were only too glad to get help.

"The sisters went right to work with soap and water, and scrubbed the walls, floors, and woodwork of every room in that Cuban hospital. They brought clean clothes and clean bedding, prepared food such as sick people should have, and in a very short time transformed the place into a decent and comfortable hospital. They did the work of servants and nurses, and did it cheerfully. And there never was a more delighted lot of people than these Cubans over what had been done for them.



RED CROSS WORKERS—DR. A. M. LESSER

"In the afternoon I went ashore myself, and hearing that the sisters were at the Cuban hospital, went there. When I saw what had been done for the Cubans I asked whether anything had been done for the Americans. The sisters told me about stopping at the American hospital first, and of their reception there. I went to the American hospital at once and visited every room in it. I found the conditions just what the sisters had told me I would.

"There was a hospital steward in charge at the time. He told me that he had two men to help him to care for the sick and wounded, but that he had

absolutely nothing to make them comfortable. He was very much distressed over the situation, but said he was helpless. While I was talking to him, Dr. Havard, who was, I believe, the chief surgeon of the hospital, came in. I told him of the terrible condition of our men.



RED CROSS WORKERS—MISS MARGARET
LONG

“‘You declined the services of the Red Cross to-day,’ I said. ‘Can you afford to let it go back to the United States that you have absolutely nothing here in the way of supplies or nurses for our stricken men, and yet reject the help that is at hand and is offered to you?’”

“He said he had not declined our help, but would only be too glad to get it. Our subsequent conversation brought out the fact that it was the assistant-surgeon, and not he, who refused the offer of the sisters.

“‘Well,’ I said, ‘are you ready now to let our nurses come and do for the Americans what they have spent the day in doing for the Cubans?’”

“‘Yes, I am,’ he said. My first thought then was how to land our cots. I wanted to get these men off the floor. I went to Inspector-General Breckinridge and to Colonel Humphrey of General Shafter’s staff, but they didn’t seem to know any way to help me. So I finally went back to the *Texas* and reported to Miss Barton. The next morning, at daybreak, our own men landed the cots in small boats. We found a new and cleaner building for the hospital, fitted it up with the cots, and many other comparatively un-



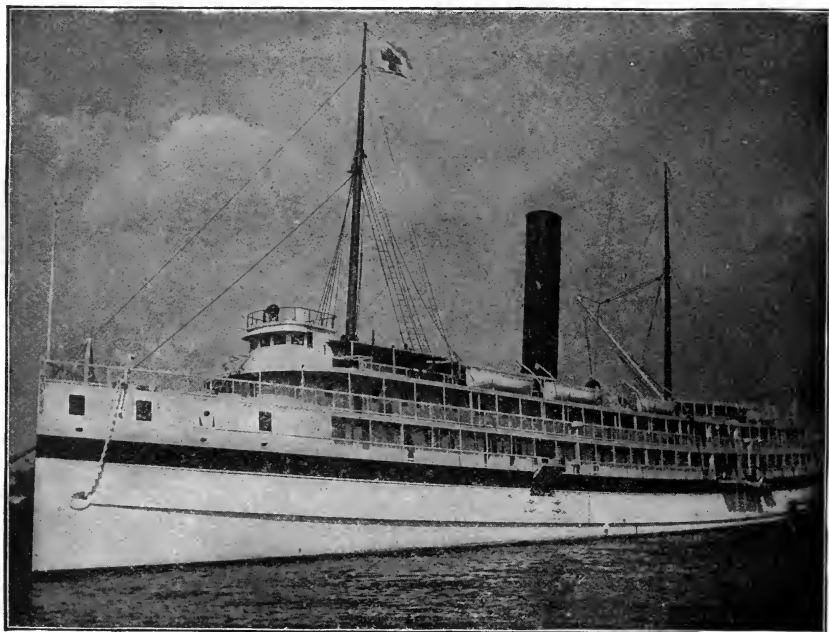
GEN. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, U. S. A.

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known comforts there, raised our flag over it, and from then on did all we could for the comfort of the unfortunates, at the same time keeping up our work in the Cuban hospital.

“The attack on Santiago began on the morning of July 1st. In the afternoon the wounded began to come back, some in army wagons, some on stretchers, and some on foot. We fitted up hospitals in the tents that had been abandoned by the soldiers moving to the front, covering the ground inside with straw. Six of these tents were fitted up as operating-rooms, and, at the invitation of Dr. Lagarde, Dr. Lesser of the Red Cross aided in the surgical work. In twenty-four hours the surgeons operated on and dressed the wounds of 475 men.



HOSPITAL SHIP "RELIEF"

The nurses worked on as steadily as the surgeons, without thinking of sleep, and only stopping occasionally to take a cup of coffee, for it was trying work.

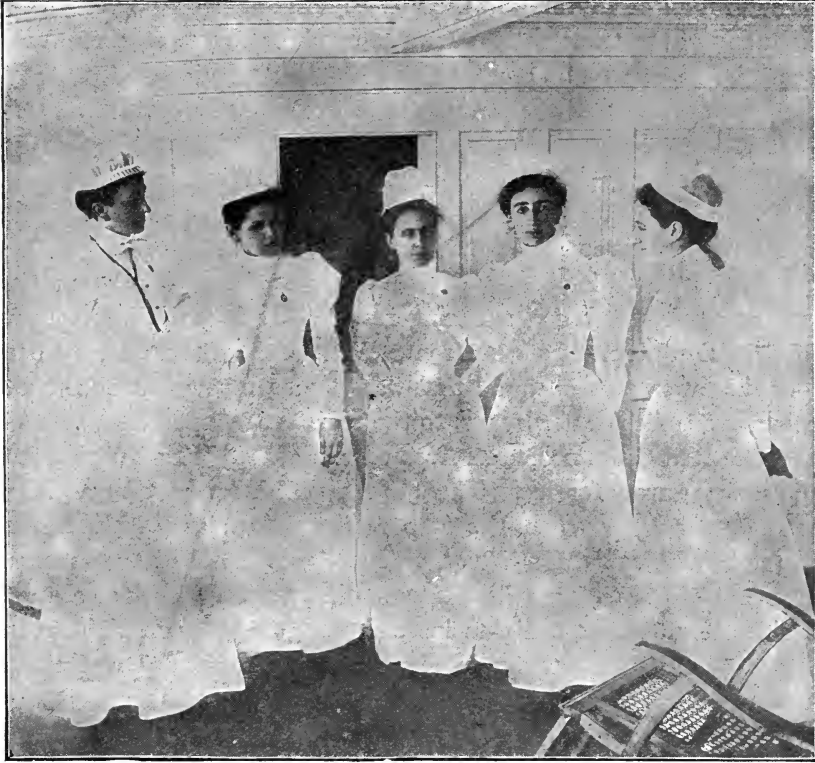
“The next afternoon I was at work in the Red Cross hospital when Dr. Lagarde rushed in and said:

““Can anybody get out to the *State of Texas* at once? I have here an order from General Shafter authorizing Miss Barton to seize

any army wagons she can find and send them to the front with supplies for the wounded there.'

"'Where are the hospital supplies of the army?' I asked. 'Where is the hospital service? Have you brought twenty thousand men

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WOMEN NURSES OF THE HOSPITAL SHIP "RELIEF"

down here and sent them to fight without making any preparations for the care of the wounded?'

"He was very much distressed, and there were tears in his eyes.

"'I don't know,' he said, 'I don't know! God knows what we could have done here without the help of the Red Cross! Our only hope at the front now is in the Red Cross and the help it can give us!'

The Red
Cross
the Only
Help

"Dr. Hubbel, a Red Cross surgeon, came in at this juncture, and we all went to the *Texas*. Supplies were brought up and men were sent ashore to get wagons. At daylight we landed the supplies, and

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started off two wagon-loads. Miss Barton went ashore afterward and followed in a third wagon-load of supplies. The next day Dr. Hubbel, who had gone to the front, came back, and more supplies were sent. This sort of thing went on day after day, and in three days Miss Barton made three trips to the front. I never heard through it all of anything in the way of hospital supplies being taken from any of the transports. I made inquiries among officers on this point, but couldn't find any who had heard of such a thing.

A Con-
stant
Need

"We found out soon after we got to work at Siboney that ice was badly needed in the hospitals. Miss Barton sent me over to Jamaica, on the *Texas*, to get some. I managed to buy two tons at Port Antonio and fifteen tons at Kingston, and that ice was still being used in the hospitals when I came away on July 14th.

"The wounded in the Santiago fights were taken care of as best we knew how, but much suffering resulted from the failure to have four division hospitals at the front. Where there should have been four there was only one, and that was why so many wounded had to come, over miles of new roads, to the rear for treatment.

"The Red Cross people all lived on the *State of Texas* until I took the steamer away for ice. Then they found lodgings with a Cuban family near by. When the ship returned, Dr. and Mrs. Lesser, Sister Minnie, and Mrs. White, wife of Trumbull White, the correspondent of the *Chicago Record*, who did invaluable work as a nurse, decided to stay ashore nights instead of returning each night to the *Texas*. They were taken ill shortly afterward, and Dr. Guiteras kept a careful watch over them. It was suspected that they were suffering from a mild form of yellow fever, but when I left they were getting along famously.

A Trying
Experi-
ence

"As for the trip upon the *Seneca*, of course it was understood at the start that the transport was not a hospital ship. We all had to make the best of it, and everybody was as cheerful as could be under the circumstances. We might have got some supplies from the *State of Texas*, but the *Seneca* was ordered to sail at once and there was no time."

The correspondent of the *New York Sun*, writing from Siboney, under date of July 6th, gives the following picture of the heroism of the Red Cross workers among our wounded soldiers:

"These past, six days seem like a blur. To write any connected account of them is out of the question for any one who has had any-

thing to do with caring for the wounded here. Late last night one of the ambulance wagons came rumbling into camp. Four or five comparative convalescents lay inside of it, and, sitting bolt upright and grasping one of the wagon-poles tightly, was Clara Barton, fast asleep, enjoying the first solid hour of rest she has had since the battle of Santiago began. The moment that trouble began at the front Miss Barton started for the field hospital. Mrs. Lesser and the other four nurses remained here, and have worked indefatigably



HOSPITAL CORPS OF THE "RELIEF"

under Major Lagarde and Dr. Lesser. The brunt of most of the hardest work has fallen on these young women. There is not one of them who has had more than six hours of sleep since the wounded began to come in on last Friday night, and that some of them have not already collapsed only goes to show what an amount of grit and endurance there is in young American womanhood. The heat in the tents, during the morning hours particularly, has been almost insufferable, and none of the men here except the doctors has been able to stand the strain of remaining in the operating-tent for more than six hours at a time: and yet for six days have these five noble women been working there for twenty-three hours out of each twenty-four. Last night two of the nurses looked so faint and exhausted that a

Noble
Work by
Young
Women

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couple of newspaper men asked leave of Major Lagarde to take their places beside the operating tables while they went to get something to eat. The duties in themselves were simple enough — to wash the patient and prepare him for the operation, and then to help hold him in position while the operation was going on. But the worst of the work came later, when the patient had been removed and the table had to be cleaned and made ready for the next occupant. There was never a moment to be lost about this, for in the adjoining tent, lying on the ground, there were always from thirty to forty poor fellows writhing in agony as they waited for their turn to come. Tied to the buttonhole of each man's coat was a red, white, and blue tag, on which was written the nature of his wound; and if it was a desperate case, on the back of the tag the field doctors had written 'Urgent.' It was by these tags that Major Lagarde was able to select his patients. Some of those who were suffering the most pain had the longest time to wait."

Urgency
Cases

Justice demands that recognition should be given to the work of the Catholic church, which was among the foremost in ministering to the sick, the wounded, and the dying. Centuries ago, her priests braved the storm, the arctic cold, the smothering heat, thirst, and starvation in the depths of the American wilderness, where many unflinchingly suffered torture, martyrdom, and death at the hands of the fierce red men whom they sought to win from their savage ways. No danger, loathsome disease, or physical distress could chill the devotion of the gentle sisters in the war with Spain, where their work was but a repetition of that done in the Mexican and Civil Wars.

"I am a Protestant," said a tottering, husky-voiced veteran from Santiago, "and I never went much on the Catholics, but let a soldier be riddled with Mauser bullets as I was, and then turned into a flaming furnace of fever and made as crazy as a loon, yelling all the time for death to come to his relief; let him see one of those sweet, gentle faces bending over him and feel her cool hand on his blistering forehead; let her raise his head when he is too weak to raise it himself and hold the ice-water to his parched lips; give him medicine all through the long, dismal night hours, denying herself that he may have every delicacy, writing letters home for him, speaking hopeful, cheering words, and never once asking whether he is Catholic or Protestant, but thinking only of his comfort; I say let a grizzled old sinner like me go through such an experience, and if he doesn't say

Minis-
tering
Angels

those sisters are angels it is because he doesn't know an angel when he sees one."

On the day that war was declared, April 21st, the Sisters of Mercy in Baltimore telegraphed the offer of their services to the Government. The national authorities believed it impossible for women

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TENDING THE WOUNDED ON THE FIELD

nurses to follow the army to the seat of war, and the Surgeon-General was obliged to reply that he had no authority for employing them. This authority, however, was soon after conferred upon him.

We quote from the *Ave Maria* of Notre Dame, Indiana (Sept. 23, 1899):

"As the war progressed, it became evident that disease, especially fever, was more to be dreaded in Cuba than the bullets of the enemy. The dangers of the climate once realized, the efforts of the surgeons were directed to the speedy transportation of the wounded and of the

Climatic
Dangers

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sick (who greatly exceeded them in numbers) back to the United States. The importance, therefore, of securing hospitals—and, especially during the summer season, of hospital camps—became urgent. For these, of course, female nurses were required; but the



GEO. M. STERNBERG, SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. A.

Government was unwilling to engage these individually or to employ any organizations without a system of contracts. At this juncture the Daughters of the American Revolution came forward and offered to undertake the work of examining, engaging, and transporting all the nurses required for hospital duty. With this object, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, one of the officers of the D. A. R. (who was afterward made an acting assistant-surgeon in the U. S. Army), aided by Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, a former vice-president of the D.

A. R., and by other members of this organization, agreed to engage the nurses needed.

“It is impossible to speak too highly of the work of these ladies, whose patriotism and ability enabled the Government to secure for its hospital service the best corps of nurses which has ever been provided in time of war. Ella Loraine Dorsey, a daughter of Mrs. Anna Hansom Dorsey, and a writer whose stories are known to all Catholic readers, undertook to supply the Catholic nursing sisters required,—a task, or rather a labor of love, which could have been achieved only by her unselfish nature and remarkable ability. Through her alone 235 sisters were examined and transported to their respective destinations in time to bring comfort, material and spiritual, to the thousands of soldiers who were blessed by their tender ministrations.

A Labor
of Love

"Besides the Sisters of Charity, of Mercy, of St. Joseph, and of the Holy Cross, 4 of the Congregation of American Sisters (the only order of American Indians) contributed to the number. These, with 196 Sisters of Charity, 13 Sisters of Mercy, 11 Sisters of St. Joseph, and 11 Sisters of the Holy Cross, make up the 235 contract nurses already specified. There were 4 Sisters of Charity at the Norfolk Hospital, 10 Sisters of Charity at the Presidio Hospital, San Francisco, and one Sister of St. Joseph, who served without contract.

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"The services of the Sisters of the Holy Names (an order better known in Canada and on the Pacific coast than in the East) were also enlisted when the military hospital at Key West was established. Finding that the quarters assigned to Major William R. Hall, the surgeon in charge, were inadequate, they gave up their beautiful convent for a hospital for the soldiers, and aided in nursing them. Major Hall is full of enthusiasm for the sisters and their work, which the present writer would gladly describe in detail were it not for the injunction of Sister Theophile, the superior, who is unwilling to have the labors of the individual sisters alluded to. At Tampa, the great railway terminus during the war, where there are other convents of the same order, the sisters devoted themselves to the care of the soldiers, who arrived, often after days of travel, tired and dusty and hungry. Over 3,000 meals were prepared, cooked, and served by these sisters for the soldiers, without a thought of compensation. 'While we had anything in the pantry,' writes Sister Theophile, 'the poor boys did not suffer.' The Sisters of the Holy Names also hospitably received the Sisters of Charity and others who were on their way to Cuba. These Sisters of Charity, who were engaged as 'immunes,' by the advice of General Wood and of the surgeon in charge, did not remain at Santiago, but returned on the transport with a large number of sick and wounded to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, after the establishment of that hospital camp on August 18th.

Roman
Catholic
Sister-
hoods

"Four Sisters of Charity had already been applied for on July 17th, to nurse the American wounded and the Spanish prisoners at the Naval Hospital at Norfolk. These served without contract, and remained until the wounded were restored to health and the prisoners returned to Spain.

"The sisters at Montauk had charge of the Annex Hospital under Dr. Leonard Almy. This surgeon speaks most highly of the services of the sisters, who created, he says, a 'model hospital,' a statement

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which the personal experience of the present writer enables her, in many respects, to corroborate. In all, 111 sisters were employed there, remaining in varying numbers until the close of the camp, late in September.

"On August 10th, the Sisters of Charity were ordered to the hospital at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, where, under Major William R. Hall, already quoted, they did 'magnificent service,' nursing 2,500 men with a death rate of less than one-half of one per cent.

"On August 20th, 11 Sisters of Mercy, principally typhoid fever expert nurses, and 9 Sisters of Charity, were ordered to the Sanger-Hoff Hospital at Chickamauga, Ga. Here, amid surroundings of unspeakable squalor, the sisters managed to bring comfort and peace to the suffering soldiers. Certain hardships and privations were inseparable from the location of the camp. The bad water, the crowded wards, the swarms of flies, have become historic through the revelations of a certain board familiarly known as the 'Whitewashing Commission.' The surgeon in charge, Major Brechemin, has expressed to the writer his admiration for the noble work done by 'those glorious women, the sisters.' Fifty-five more Sisters of Charity joined them here, and remained until the close of the hospital camp, late in September; after which the sisters were ordered to the hospitals at Knoxville, Tenn.; Lexington, Ky.; Huntsville, Ala.; and Columbus, Ga. When these hospitals were closed in November, the sisters attached to the Seventh Army Corps went to Jacksonville and Savannah, and later to Matanzas, Cuba. The Sisters of the Holy Cross, whose services were no longer required, returned home; while the 11 Sisters of St. Joseph, who also went to Matanzas, are still there, and, according to very recent reports of the surgeon in charge, are doing admirable work. Four members of the Congregation of American Sisters repaired to Havana, after serving in the hospitals at Jacksonville and Savannah, where they were employed in the infected wards and in nursing contagious diseases.

Congregation of
American
Sisters

"This brave little band, at the outbreak of the war, offered their services to the Government, asking, in their official application to the War Department, 'to be sent at once to the front to follow up the line of battle and to take care of the wounded under fire, as our frontier experience has specially fitted us for this work.' This Congregation was founded at Fort Pierre, South Dakota, by Mother Catherine, Sacred White Buffalo, a full-blooded Sioux Indian. Mother

Catherine, a noble woman, devoted her life to civilizing her own people and bringing them to the faith. She died at the early age of twenty-six, after heroic exertions, and left behind her a little community of five sisters, who have continued the work,—teaching the children of the tribes, helping the destitute, and nursing the sick in their own rude houses and in the sisters' hospital."

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The records of war contain no more heroic deed than that narrated by Major Frank Keck, of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers. "On July 2d," says he, "while the fighting was going on, I sent word to our chaplain to come to the front to officiate at the burial of comrades who had been killed in action. For some unexplained reason he failed to respond. A Catholic priest, the chaplain of one of the regiments of regulars in Lawton's division, volunteered his services, which were promptly and gratefully accepted. As he was reading the service a Spanish bullet struck his left hand, in which the book was held, shattering it horribly. Without a change of voice the book was dropped into the right hand and the services continued without a moment's halt. The mutilated and bleeding hand dropped to his side. Having finished the burial services, he asked if he could be of any further service. My answer was a detail to get him to the field hospital as quickly as possible and my sincere, heartfelt thanks."

A Heroic
Priest

We might fill pages with the history of the work of these noble men and women, but we close with a quotation from an article in the *Christian Advocate*, the leading Methodist journal of the country, written by Rev. W. T. Helms, a Protestant chaplain in the Navy. Referring to the nurses at Key West, where he visited the Catholic hospitals, he says: "They were veritable angels of mercy in their ministrations to men who were in every degree of sickness and who were suffering from every sort of wound. And the men grew to love their sweet, smiling faces, and they wondered how human beings could tread so gently, and how human hands could so softly brush away the cares from their fevered brows. Then their hands were ever ready to write long letters to the homes that could not otherwise have heard from husbands, fathers, and sons whose arms were weakened and whose nerves were unsettled. And they never complained of weariness, though sometimes their faces spoke of overwork in a slightly intensified pallor that came from long vigils of watching that were frequently followed by additional hours of prayer. And they

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never apparently were dissatisfied, claiming that the pleasure of helping others for Christ's sake was in itself its own recompense."

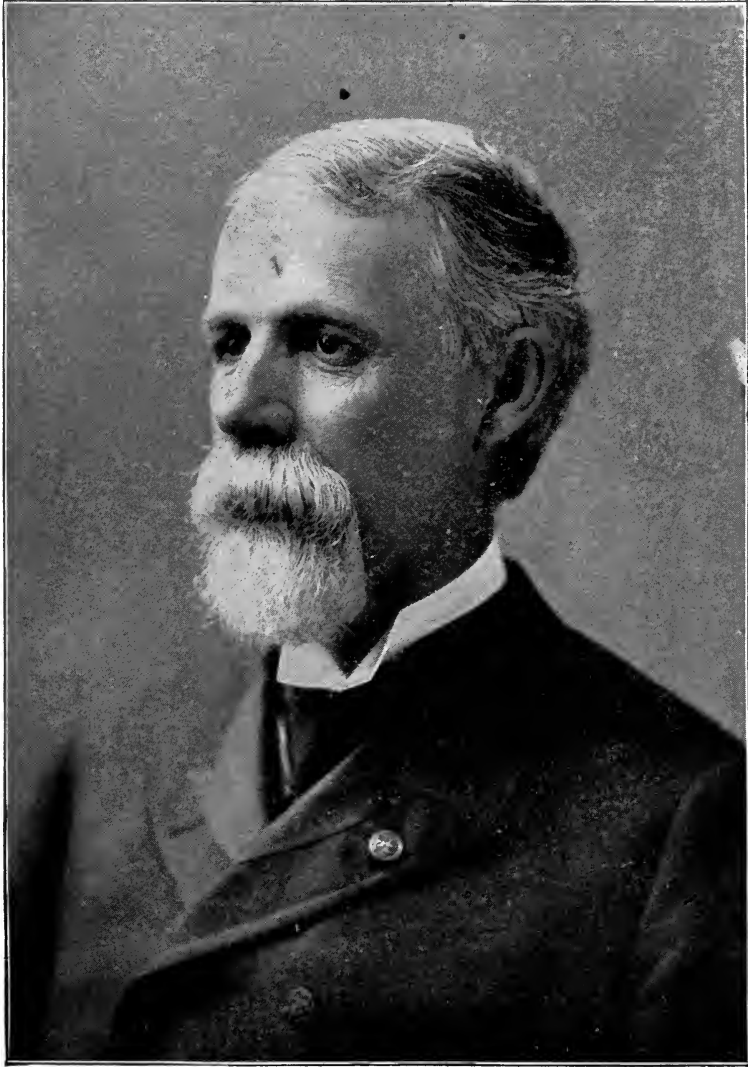


MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, U. S. A.

Major-General William R. Shafter was a farmer's boy, and was working on a farm in Michigan when the Civil War broke out. He

was about twenty-five years old, and, full of patriotism, entered the Seventh Michigan Infantry as first lieutenant shortly after the open-

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GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER, EX-SECRETARY OF WAR

ing of hostilities. He soon made his mark, and gave promise of attaining high rank if life was spared and opportunity given. He was promoted to major of the Nineteenth Michigan Infantry, lieutenant-

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colonel and colonel in the United States Infantry, and, in March, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general. It was his meritorious service on the battlefield of Fair Oaks, Va., that won him his brevet as colonel and a medal of honor.

General
Shafter's
Record

General Shafter served with distinction, after the war, in the Indian campaigns of Texas, New Mexico, and along the Rio Grande, as lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. His commission as colonel of the First Infantry was vacated May 4, 1897, when he was placed in command of the Department of California, with headquarters at San Francisco. The friendship of his old comrade, ex-Secretary of War Alger, had much to do with General Shafter's selection as leader of the Cuban campaign, and there were many criticisms of his appointment to the responsible office, as there were afterward of his conduct of the campaign; but the bravery, patriotism, and ability of the leader cannot be questioned, though these qualities will never place him in the front rank of military leaders.

General Shafter has passed through the roughest of experiences, including as they do his services in the Civil War, in Indian warfare on the plains, and in the enervating climate of Cuba. More than once he was stricken down, like so many of his brother officers, but not long after his return to this country he fully regained his rugged health and strength and was ready for active service. He has blue eyes under heavy shaggy brows, a commandingly Roman nose, and underneath his stern expression linger a quaint humor and kindness of heart that have won him the good will and friendship of many an associate, as well as the respect of those who served under him in the ranks. On October 3, 1898, he assumed command of the Department of the East during the absence of General Merritt.

In other portions of this work we have given biographical sketches of General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States army, and of General Fitzhugh Lee, who at the beginning of the war with Spain was placed in command of the Seventh Corps at Tampa. It was a cause of keen regret to General Lee that he had no opportunity to return to Cuba as a military leader. His faith in his men was unbounded, and he insisted that his corps was the best in the army. The rank and file respected him, and shared his disappointment at being compelled to lie idle while fighting was going on so near at hand.

General
Merritt

Major-General Wesley Merritt is probably the ablest military officer who at this writing is in the service of his country. He was born in

New York city, December 1, 1836, and was one of eight brothers. While a small child, his father removed to a farm in Illinois, near St.

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MAJOR-GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A.

Louis. The youth worked on the farm and helped his father to run a weekly newspaper. He began the study of law when he received an appointment to a cadetship at West Point, from which he was gradu-

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ated with a fair standing in 1860. He joined the dragoons and continued with the cavalry until the end of the Civil War.

A record of General Merritt's fine services would require many pages of this work. He commanded a division of cavalry under Sheridan in Virginia in 1864 and 1865, and had the immediate command, as Sheridan's chief of cavalry, of the whole corps of ten thousand sabres which made the famous raid up the Shenandoah Valley in the early part of 1865. Brevets won at Gettysburg, Yellow Tavern, Hawes' Shop, Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Five Forks, and Appomattox are proofs of his splendid work.

A Re-
markable
Escape

So daring a fighter was often in great personal peril, and some of his escapes from death were remarkable. At Beverly Ford in 1863, he was attacked by a Confederate officer and a furious hand-to-hand fight followed, in the course of which Merritt received a terrific sabre blow over the head that would have split his skull but for the big army handkerchief in the crown of his soft felt hat. By the most determined fighting he and his command turned an impending defeat into victory. That superb soldier, Buford, was so impressed by Merritt's work that he insisted upon and secured his promotion to a brigadier-generalship.

General Merritt reached his colonelcy in the regular army, that of the Fifth Cavalry, in 1876. From September 1, 1882, to June 30, 1887, he was superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point. He was made a brigadier-general in April, 1887, and afterward commanded the departments of the Missouri and Dakota. In 1897 he became a major-general and assumed command of the Department of the East, succeeding General Thomas H. Ruger. In May, 1898, he was appointed military commander and governor of the Philippines. In the scant opportunity afforded, he added to his brilliant reputation. The date of General Merritt's retirement from active service is June 16, 1900.

"Fight-
ing Joe"
Wheeler

Congressman Wheeler, of Alabama, has well earned the name of "Fighting Joe." He belongs to a military family. His son, Joe Wheeler, Jr., was instructor of mathematics at West Point at the breaking out of the war with Spain, but secured a furlough until September and received an appointment on his father's staff, where he proved that he was made of the right stuff. Thomas Wheeler, another son, was only seventeen, and a student at Annapolis. He succeeded in securing a furlough until October, and offered his



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services to the Secretary of the Navy, who appointed him naval cadet on the *Columbia*.* Miss Anne Wheeler, the idol of her father, told him she had set her heart on going to Cuba as a nurse. "If it is your wish," he replied, "you shall go." She was with him at Tampa, and lost no time in entering the service of the Red Cross.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, General Wheeler, who was a graduate of West Point, twenty-four years old, and a second lieutenant in the Fifth Dragoons, resigned his commission in order to serve the Confederacy. Shortly afterward he was commissioned colonel in an Alabama infantry regiment. He greatly distinguished himself at Shiloh, and in a gallant charge had two horses shot under him. Since the general never weighed much more than a hundred pounds, it is easy to understand how it came about that in the course of the war he had sixteen horses killed and a number wounded, for the animal was always a much more conspicuous target than himself.

A Man
of Action

"Fighting Joe" was always in the thickest of the fight, even after he rose to the command of a division and a corps. An appointment on his staff was no empty honor, for no less than thirty-two of his staff officers were killed or wounded while fighting at his side. He himself was wounded three times, but not seriously. In an engagement near Nashville, Tenn., in 1862, his horse was torn to pieces by an exploding shell, his aide was killed, and he was painfully wounded, but he secured another horse and aide-de-camp and fought fiercely to the close of the battle.

General Wheeler was serving his ninth term as Congressman from Alabama when he resigned to go to war. His fine record destroyed all opposition to his triumphant re-election in the autumn of 1898.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times-Herald* gives the following account of the remarkable officer, General Henry W. Lawton:

General
Lawton

"The papers have told of his long years of service, of how he has worked himself up through the lieutenantancies to his present rank, and of the training given him of more than a quarter of a century of experience; but of the gigantic size, the phenomenal strength and activity, the abnormal endurance, the utter fearlessness, and the inalienable picturesqueness of the man not a word. I have the honor

*Cadet Thomas Wheeler was accidentally drowned on Sept. 7, 1898, while bathing near Camp Wikoff, Montauk, L. I. Profound sympathy was felt for his father, who was in command of the camp, and was heartbroken by his affliction.

to know him well, and, since I like men whose basic manhood has not been utterly refined out of them, I like him.

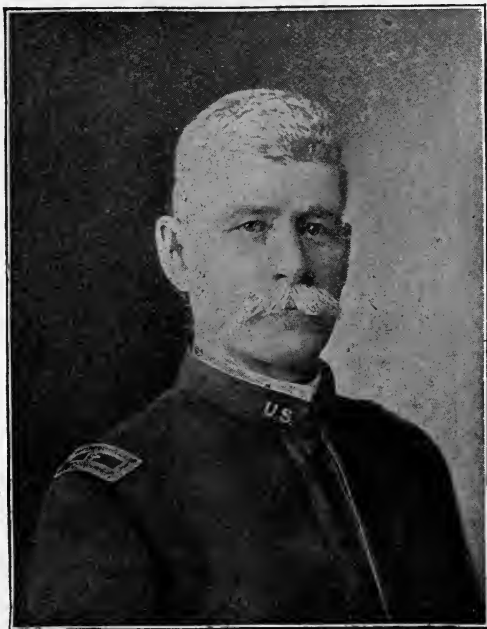
"Lawton reminds me always of Scott's Norman baron, Front de Bœuf. He has better morals, of course, as well as a very pretty

taste in red wines and reed-birds, but he is as big as the giant slain by Richard of the Lion Heart, is as direct in his methods, and, in personal or general combat, every bit as savage. There is plenty of the primal man in him. What he thinks he says. He has a strong sense of justice, but his temper is terrific and he is not gentle. He requires of subordinates the utmost endeavor, and gets it. He asks no one to do work that he is not competent and willing to do himself. Naturally a leader, he goes first, and

the more difficult or desperate the undertaking the faster he goes. Under the gray granite slab which covers the mouldering bones of a Confederate officer who sleeps on the magnolia-petalled uplands of Louisiana is an inscription: 'He never told his men to go on.' That will do for Lawton when he dies.

"He is six feet three inches high. He weighs two hundred and ten pounds, and nearly every ounce of it is bone and blood and tendon and muscle. He is fifty-five years old and as springy as a youth. His capacity to go without food, drink, or sleep is seemingly unlimited. 'Macumazahn,' the Zulus called Quatermain,—'the one who has his eyes open.' Macumazahn Lawton will keep them open for a week at a stretch when necessary, and then walk, talk, eat, drink, or fight a dozen men to a standstill. He has lived a life of peril and hardship. His only rule of hygiene is a tub in the

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GEN. HENRY W. LAWTON, U. S. A.

Strength
and En-
durance

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morning. He has taken no sort of care of himself. Yet so splendidly was he endowed by nature that there is no perceptible weakening of his forces. Apparently he is as powerful and enduring as when I saw him first. That was more than ten years ago. He had completed one of the most remarkable feats of strength and perseverance chronicled in the long annals of the Anglo-Saxon race, but he was as fresh as a rose in the morning.

As an
Indian
Fighter

"He stood on the Government reservation at San Antonio surrounded by the tawny savage band of Chiricahua Apaches whom he had hunted off their feet. Near him, taciturn but of kindly visage, stood young Chief Naches, almost as tall as he. In a tent close by lay Geronimo, the medicine man, groaning from a surplussage of fresh beef eaten raw. The squat figures of the hereditary enemies of the whites grouped about him came only to his shoulder. He towered among them, stern, powerful, dominant — an incarnation of the spirit of the white man whose war drum has beat around the world. Clad in a faded, dirty fatigue jacket, greasy flannel shirt of gray, trousers so soiled that the stripe down the leg was barely visible, broken boots, and a disreputable sombrero that shaded the harsh features burned almost to blackness, he was every inch a soldier and a man. To the other officers at the post the Indians paid no sort of attention. To them General Stanley and his staff were so many well-dressed lay figures, standing about as part of a picture done for their amusement; but the huge, massive man with the stubble on his chin had shown them that he was their superior on hunting-grounds that were theirs by birthright, and they hung upon his lightest word.

A Won-
derful
Exploit

"For the tenth time Geronimo's band had jumped the San Carlos reservation. The spring grass was two inches high, and the Indian lust for blood was awake. As usual, troops were started upon a perilous chase. For days they followed the trail over a country that God Almighty made in wrath. Further and further into the vast solitudes they toiled. Volcanic crests reared about them. Lava tore the leather from their feet. They drank from springs that gushed thousands of feet above the valleys. They wandered in cañons so deep and dark that through the narrow ribbon of white far above them the stars were seen at midday. They lived upon animals no wilder than the men they were pursuing, and scarcely more wild than they. Now and then, from a forest of pines far above them, a shred of blue smoke drifted on the furnace air, followed by the shrill

of the bullet's wild singing. The horses long since had been left behind. The cavalymen were on foot with Lawton at their head, his teeth hard set. 'We'll walk them down,' he told his sergeant when the mountains were reached. He was walking them down.

"Six weeks afterward an Indian, whose bones seemed ready to start through his skin, came to the camp and said that Geronimo was ready to surrender. Lawton went alone to the lair of the starving wolves and received their submission. Cavernous eyes glared at him. Lips black from thirst and hunger were drawn back over discolored teeth. Skeleton fingers pointed at him. From skeleton jaws came sounds of pleadings mixed with wrath. The poison of bitter racial hatred was in every glance. 'Even the rocks smelled like mad



GEN. DANIEL W. FLAGLER, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, U. S. A.

Indian,' he told me with a laugh long afterward. He lounged among them, their master by virtue of superior courage and strength and hardihood, and they followed him like sheep to food and imprisonment. That is the story in outline of the capture of Geronimo, physician, wizard, conjurer, orator, and murderer.

"The man of El Caney is the man of the Mogollons, and the man of the Mogollons is the reincarnation of some shining, helmeted giant warrior who fell upon the sands of Palestine in the first crusade, with the red blood welling over his corselet and his two-handed battle-sword shivered to the hilt. The race-type persists unchanged in eye, in profile, in figure. It is the race which in all the centuries the Valkyrs have wafted from the war-decks, have hailed from the holmgangs or helmet-strewn moorlands—the white-skinned race, which, drunk with the liquor of battle, reeled around the dragon standard at Senlac, which fought with Richard Grenville, which

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The
Anglo-
Saxon
Race

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broke the Old Guard at Waterloo, which rode up the slope at Bala-klava, which went down with the *Cumberland* at Hampton Roads, which charged with Pickett at Gettysburg—the race of the trader, the financier, the statesman, the inventor, the colonizer, the creator, but, before all, the fighter.”

Civil
War
Record

General Lawton was born in Ohio in 1843, and, when the Civil War broke out, was working on a farm near the Indiana border. He enlisted April 18, 1861, and was chosen first sergeant of Company E of the Ninth Indiana. The regiment, being “three-months” men, was called to Western Virginia, where it saw considerable service and was mustered out July 29. Brief as was Lawton’s experience, his ability and bravery attracted attention, and in the following month the Governor commissioned him as first lieutenant of the Thirtieth Indiana. On October 11 this regiment crossed the Ohio on its way to the front, joining what was then called the Army of the Ohio, gathering about Camp Nelson, Kentucky.

From the first this herculean hero always led his men in battle or wherever danger threatened. His regiment was in continual service, and when it fought its last engagement as a regiment at Nashville, Lawton had become a captain. At Shiloh the regiment had 18 killed and 109 wounded, the colonel being one of those who died from his wounds. At Stone River, where Lawton was in the hottest fighting, his regiment had 29 killed and more than a hundred wounded. He again displayed his intrepidity at Chickamauga, and under General George H. Thomas took part in more than twenty battles. Congress gave him a medal for distinguished gallantry in leading a charge of skirmishers against the Confederate rifle pits, capturing them and their occupants and repelling two determined attempts to retake the pits. This was when Lawton was serving as captain in front of Atlanta, August 3, 1864.

His fine record won him a commission as lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, February 10, 1865, and on March 13 he was brevetted colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the war. On the coming of peace he managed to contain himself as a civilian for about eight months, when he re-entered the service as first lieutenant of the Forty-first Infantry, passing to the Twenty-fourth Infantry two years later, where he remained until January 1, 1871, when he joined the Fourth United States Cavalry. He reached the rank of Captain in the regular army, March 20, 1879. His crowning work



DEATH OF GENERAL LAWTON

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in Arizona has already been referred to. He well earned his promotion on the staff to major and assistant inspector-general, raised February 12, 1889, to a lieutenant-colonelcy.

In Cuba

As a brigadier-general of volunteers in the war with Spain, Shafter gave him the command of a division in the new Fifth Corps. He was conspicuous from the beginning, especially in the battle of Las Guasimas. He commanded the column of attack at El Caney, and history has told of his superb work in Cuba, which being completed, he naturally gravitated to the Philippines, where he conducted a hurricane campaign, scattering the insurgents wherever encountered and clearing the rivers, mountains, and passes of them, through all manner of hardship, suffering, and dangers.

In the
Philip-
pines

On his return from the north he left Manila for San Mateo. The night march of fifteen miles was through the roughest country conceivable and amid one of the most furious of storms. At daylight, December 18, 1899, he came upon the enemy, 500 strong, intrenched and protected by a small river in front. Our troops formed and advanced to within three or four hundred yards, and Lawton and his staff rode forward to reconnoitre. His great height and massive form made him a tempting target for the Filipinos, and he was always contemptuous of danger, refusing to avail himself of shelter where other brave men were quick to adopt that precaution. His officers begged him to be careful, but he replied:

“I must see what is going on in the firing line.”

He had ridden hardly twenty paces when he met two of his aides returning. Before they could report, they saw him start, clinch his hands, and turn pale.

“Are you hurt?” anxiously asked one of them.

Death
and
Funeral

“Yes; I am shot through the lungs,” he replied, as he fell forward, with the blood pouring from his mouth, dying a few minutes later, without speaking again.

The death of General Lawton was mourned throughout the country and especially by his former comrades, who were deeply attached to him. The body reached Washington from San Francisco on the morning of February 8, 1900, and was escorted to the Church of the Covenant by Troop H of the Third Cavalry. It lay in state until the following day, when it was interred with military honors in Arlington National Cemetery. Among the many distinguished mourners,

who gathered to pay their last tribute to the dead hero were President McKinley and the members of his Cabinet.

When it became known that General Lawton died a poor man, leaving a widow and four children practically penniless, there was a spontaneous expression of sympathy, which took the practical form of a popular subscription to a fund that should secure his family from want. This testimonial soon reached the handsome sum of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and thus secured the commendable object the donors sought.

The Rough Riders and their leader occupied a unique place in our war with Spain. Dr. Leonard Wood, who has demonstrated that he is not only a physician and surgeon of exceptional skill, but a man of fine military instincts and ability, as was proven during the war with the Apaches in the Southwest, was the first colonel of the regiment. His conspicuous gallantry at San Juan won him the promotion to a brigadier-generalship, and Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt became his successor as commander of the First Volunteer Cavalry, more popularly known as the Rough Riders.

All Americans admire pluck, fearlessness, frankness, unassailable integrity, and aggressiveness in the expression of one's convictions, and for that reason Theodore Roosevelt is one of the most popular men in the country. He was born in New York, October 29, 1858, and was graduated from Harvard College, where he became famous as an athlete, in 1880. He was elected to the New York Assembly in 1882, and served at Albany until 1884. He was the leader of the Republican minority and his party's candidate for Speaker. His ability, courage, and honesty were conceded by his political opponents. In the three-cornered contest for the mayoralty of New York city in 1886, in which ex-Mayor Hewitt, Henry George, and Mr. Roosevelt were the candidates, he polled a larger number of votes in proportion to the number cast than was ever before given to any Republican candidate for the office.

When Benjamin Harrison became President he appointed Mr. Roosevelt a National Civil Service Commissioner, and President Cleveland, having learned his worth and value, was glad to retain him in that important office. He resigned in order to accept the presidency of the New York Police Commission under the reform administration of Mayor Strong. His tireless and successful work in that office attracted the attention of the whole country. He enforced

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Colonel
Leonard
Wood

Theodore
Roosevelt

Police
Commis-
sioner

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the laws with absolute fearlessness, brought order out of chaos, and won the respect of foes as well as friends.

He resigned the office at the request of President McKinley, in order to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy. In his new field



COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, U. S. V. (AS A ROUGH RIDER)

Assistant
Secretary
of
the Navy

he displayed his usual energy and zeal, and no clerk in Washington worked as hard as he. He foresaw what was coming, and as president of the Strategic Board was sleepless in making preparations. Repairs on the ships were pushed night and day; he worked for the Personnel Bill, visited the various Naval Reserves throughout the

country, and left nothing undone that could add to the effectiveness of the navy. To him more than to any one else is due the preparedness of our ships when hostilities began.

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Mr. Roosevelt's services were so valuable that when war came there was a general insistence that he should retain his office, but he would not listen to the counsel. He had had military experience as a captain in the Eighth Regiment of the National Guard of New York, and he set

about organizing the Rough Riders, doing an unprecedented thing, when offered the colonelcy, by requesting that Dr. Wood should have that rank, while he served as second in command. The storming of the heights of San Juan on the 1st of July was the most desperate battle of the war. Roosevelt was always in advance of his men, than whom no braver lived, and set an inspiring example to his intrepid followers, who dashed after him with a daring



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HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT

that swept everything from their front. Then, when the brief war was ended, Colonel Roosevelt came back to New York with his "boys," presented each with a medal, gave them every possible kindness, refusing to talk politics with the leaders of his party so long as one of his men remained in service or was in need of his attention,

Devotion
to His
Men

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and clearly established the fact that he was the most popular officer with his command in the whole army.

Mr. Roosevelt's popularity led to his nomination by the Republicans, on September 27, 1898, for the governorship of New York and



REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAM T. SAMPSON, U. S. N.

his election by a plurality of 18,079 votes. His administration as chief executive of the leading State in the Union has met the high expectations of his friends and admirers, and led many to look upon him as in the line of promotion for still higher honors at the hands of his countrymen.

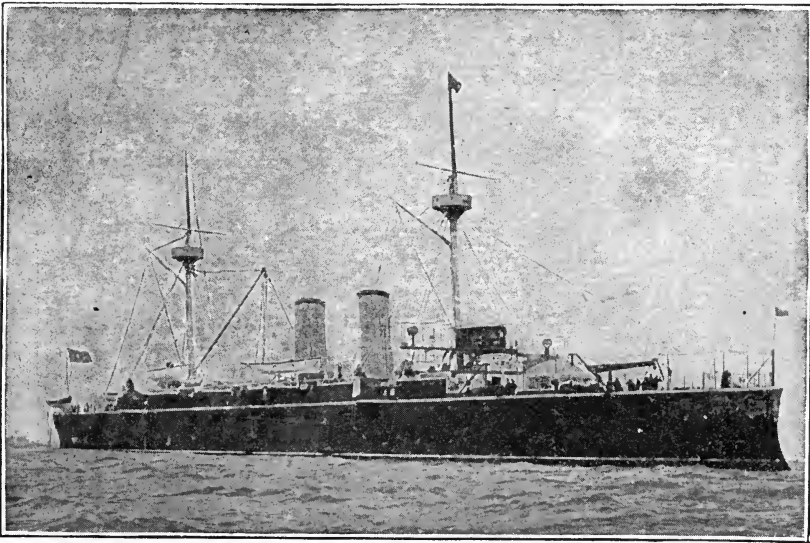
At the breaking out of the war with Spain, Captain William T. Sampson was commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic naval station,

Admiral
Sampson

and he had so impressed the naval administration with his ability that he was advanced to the highest rank in the navy. He was born in Palmyra, Wayne County, N. Y., February 9, 1840, was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1857, and was graduated at the head of his class. He was executive officer of the *Patapsco* when, on January 15, 1865, she attempted to enter the harbor of Charleston, which bristled with mines. He exposed himself fearlessly to the rifle-firing, standing on the bridge when the missiles came so fast that the sailors and marines were ordered below to save themselves from annihilation. Soon after, while the *Patapsco* was slowly steaming forward, a mine exploded under her, hurling the ship in air and shattering her to pieces. Sampson was blown a hundred feet and fell back into the water with twenty-five of the crew, all of whom were picked up. Seventy, however, had gone down with the wreck, perishing as did the

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A Ter-
rific Ex-
plosion



THE "VIZCAYA" (FORMERLY OF THE SPANISH NAVY)

poor fellows in the *Maine* a generation later. Sampson became lieutenant-commander in 1866, and was at the Naval Academy for the three following years, his first command being the *Alert*, to which he was assigned after attaining the grade of commander in 1874. In 1888 he became superintendent of the Naval Academy and served for four years, filling other positions with marked ability, the last of which was chief of the Bureau of Ordnance from 1893 to 1897.

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Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley (*shy*), was born in Frederick, Md., October 9, 1839, and was graduated from the Naval Academy just in time to take part in the Civil War. He saw lively service



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REAR-ADMIRAL WINFIELD S. SCHLEY, U. S. N.

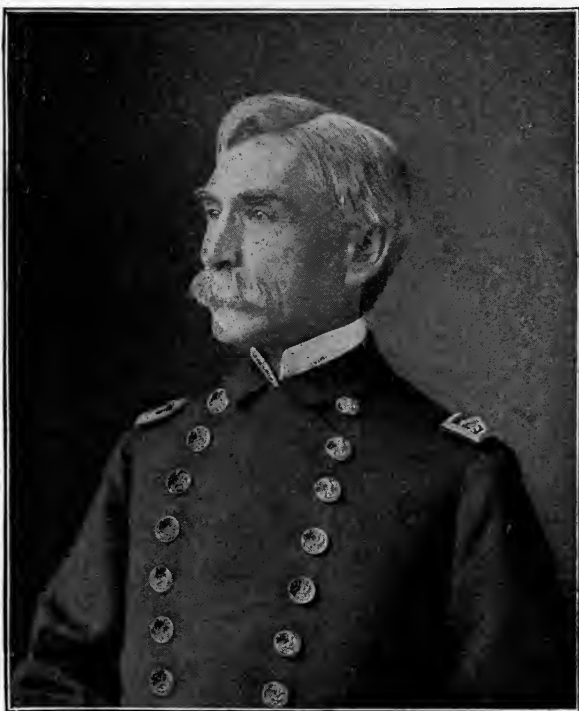
along the Mississippi River and was commissioned lieutenant in July, 1862, and lieutenant-commander in July, 1866, after which he spent three years on duty at the Naval Academy. He was made

commander in June, 1874, and passed five years on the North and South Atlantic stations and the western coast of Africa. Until July, 1898, Schley's most famous exploit was the rescue of the Greely arctic expedition, the particulars of which have been given in a preceding chapter. The Navy Department thanked him for his tact and success in settling the threatened complication arising from the stoning of a party of American sailors from the *Baltimore* by a mob of Chilians at Valparaiso.

Rear-Admiral John C. Watson was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, August 24, 1842, and belongs to one of the leading families of the State.

He was graduated high in his class at the Naval Academy in June, 1860, and was abroad as a midshipman at the breaking out of the war. He was made master August 31, 1861, but began his career as a real fighter in the following January, when he was navigator of the *Hartford*, flagship of Admiral Farragut. He was commissioned lieutenant July 16, 1862, and in January, 1864, was made flag-lieutenant to Farragut. He was wounded at Mobile Bay and was highly praised for his gallantry by the heroic old Admiral. Had not our war with Spain ended so soon, Admiral Watson would have commanded a squadron of invincible power that was made up to desolate the coast of Spain.

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—
OUR
COLONIAL
EXPANSION
1898



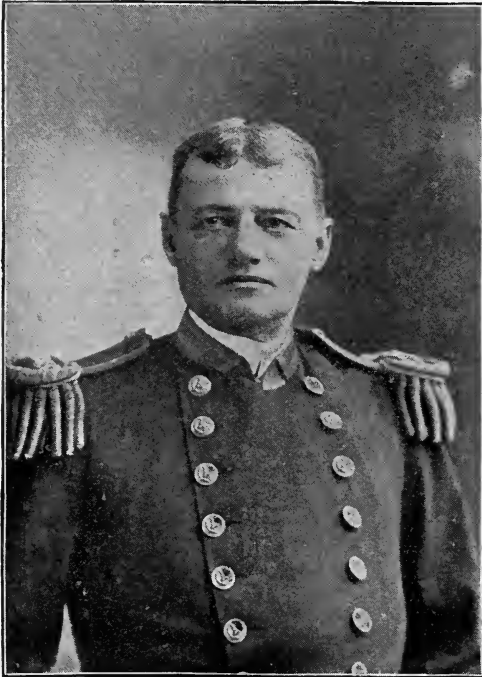
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REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN C. WATSON, U. S. N.

Rear-
Admiral
John C.
Watson

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Captain Robley D. Evans, or "Fighting Bob," as he is better known, is one of the most striking and picturesque figures in the American navy. He was born in Virginia in 1846, and received his appointment to the Naval Academy from the congressional delegate of Utah. He entered the Academy in 1860, and upon his graduation served as midshipman and ensign. While still a boy he took part in the desperate assault upon Fort Fisher, where he was so frightfully



CAPTAIN ROBLEY D. EVANS, U. S. N.

wounded that for a time his life was despaired of and he was permanently lamed. He served in numerous positions, and was commander of the *Yorktown* at the time the sailors from the *Baltimore* were mobbed at Valparaiso. His pluck and fearlessness speedily taught those people that it was unsafe for them to trifle with him and did much toward gaining him the name by which he is best known. He dislikes the appellation of "Fighting Bob," for he insists that he has no more claim to it than scores of his fellow officers, but it will always stick to him. By

his own request he was detached from the command of the *Iowa*, September 15, 1898, he having served more than his term of sea duty, and was appointed to membership on the Board of Inspection and Survey.

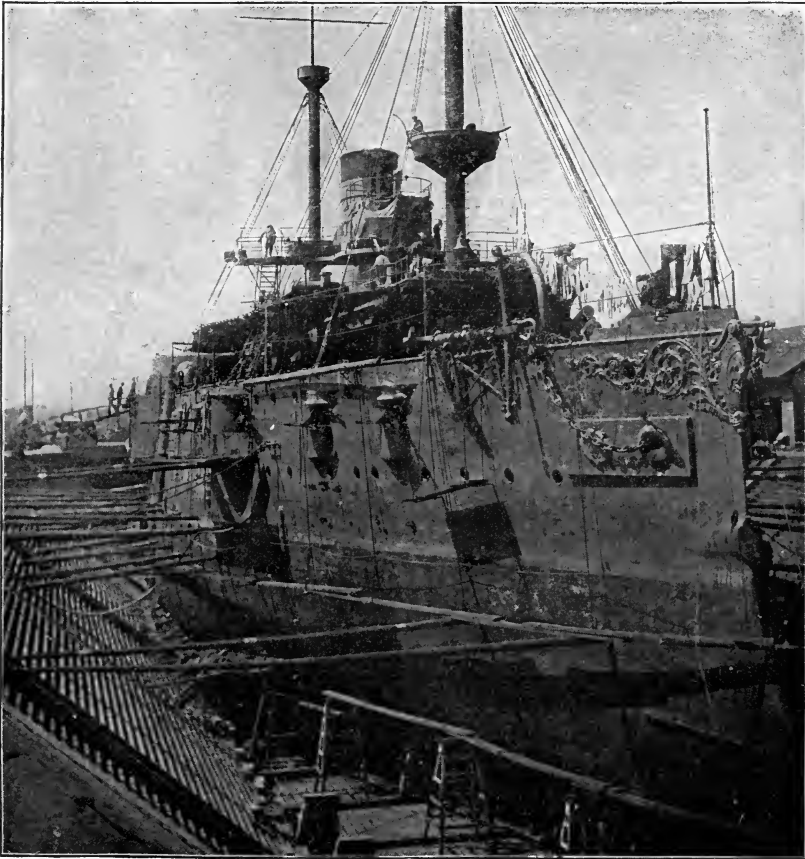
Rear-
Admiral
Philip

Rear-Admiral John H. Philip, of the *Texas*, was one of the bravest and most modest of heroes. His appeal to his men in the flush of victory, "Don't cheer, boys; the poor fellows are dying!" struck a responsive chord in every breast and did more than the gallant officer dreamed of to make his name remembered the world over.

Captain Philip was made Commodore and then Rear-Admiral and placed in charge of the Brookly Navy Yard, where, mourned by the whole country, he died suddenly of heart disease, June 30, 1900.

Admiral George Dewey was the naval hero of the war with Spain. Not only did he win the admiring gratitude of his countrymen by his

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THE "TEXAS" IN DRY DOCK

wonderful victory in Manila Bay, but he proved himself to be wise, tactful, and far-seeing throughout the trying months that followed, when almost any other person holding his responsible position would have involved the United States in trouble with at least one foreign Power. In following this line he was not weak or yielding, but firmly maintained his attitude of justice and right, and, through the exercise of

**A Popu-
lar Hero**

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his admirable diplomatic ability, added laurels to those already crowning his glorious work in battle.

George Dewey was born in Montpelier, Vt., in 1838, and belonged



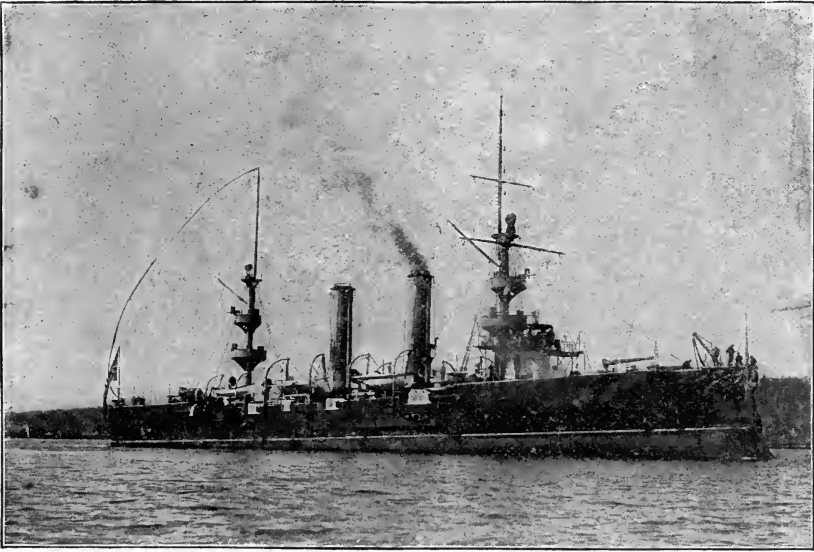
ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY, U. S. N.

Dewey's
Early
Life

to a family whose ancestors came from England and settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1633. He was a lively youngster, a leader among mischievous boys in school, and, when he undertook to head a rebellion against a wiry young pedagogue, received the trouncing he deserved, and forever after entertained a strong friendship for the instructor who administered the punishment.

He was graduated with honors from the Naval Academy in 1858, and two years later received his first commission as lieutenant. Eight days after the firing upon Fort Sumter he was transferred to the *Mississippi* of the West Gulf squadron, and the following year was ordered to aid Farragut's fleet and assisted in the capture of New

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"NEW ORLEANS," U. S. N.

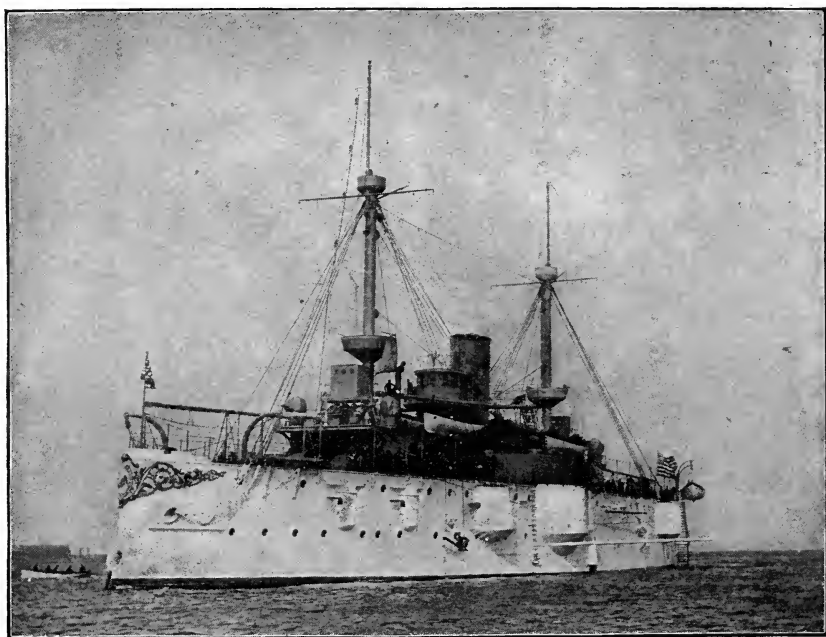
Orleans. This was hard but excellent schooling for the future naval hero. In an attempt to run past the Confederate batteries at Port Hudson, the *Mississippi* was raked by two hundred and fifty shots fore and aft, and, unable to save the ship, the guns were spiked and Dewey was one of the last two to leave the burning wreck.

Dewey did not go to Mobile with Farragut, but was assigned to duty on the James River. He distinguished himself in the attack on Fort Fisher, and was made lieutenant-commander in 1866 and assigned to the *Kearsarge*, the conqueror of the *Alabama*. She was attached to the European squadron, and Dewey was transferred to the flagship *Colorado*. He served in 1868 and 1869 at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and received his first command in 1870, when he was placed in charge of the *Narragansett*. A long period of peaceful service followed, during which he was engaged in inspecting torpedo stations, in ocean surveys, principally in the Pacific, followed by that

Dewey
in the
Civil
War

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of inspector of lighthouses, he becoming secretary of the Lighthouse Board. In 1882 he was appointed to command the *Juniata* in the Asiatic squadron. He became captain in 1884 and was assigned to the command of the *Dolphin*, forming one of the original White Squadron, then including only four ships of war. His commission as commodore was given to him in February, 1896, and the following



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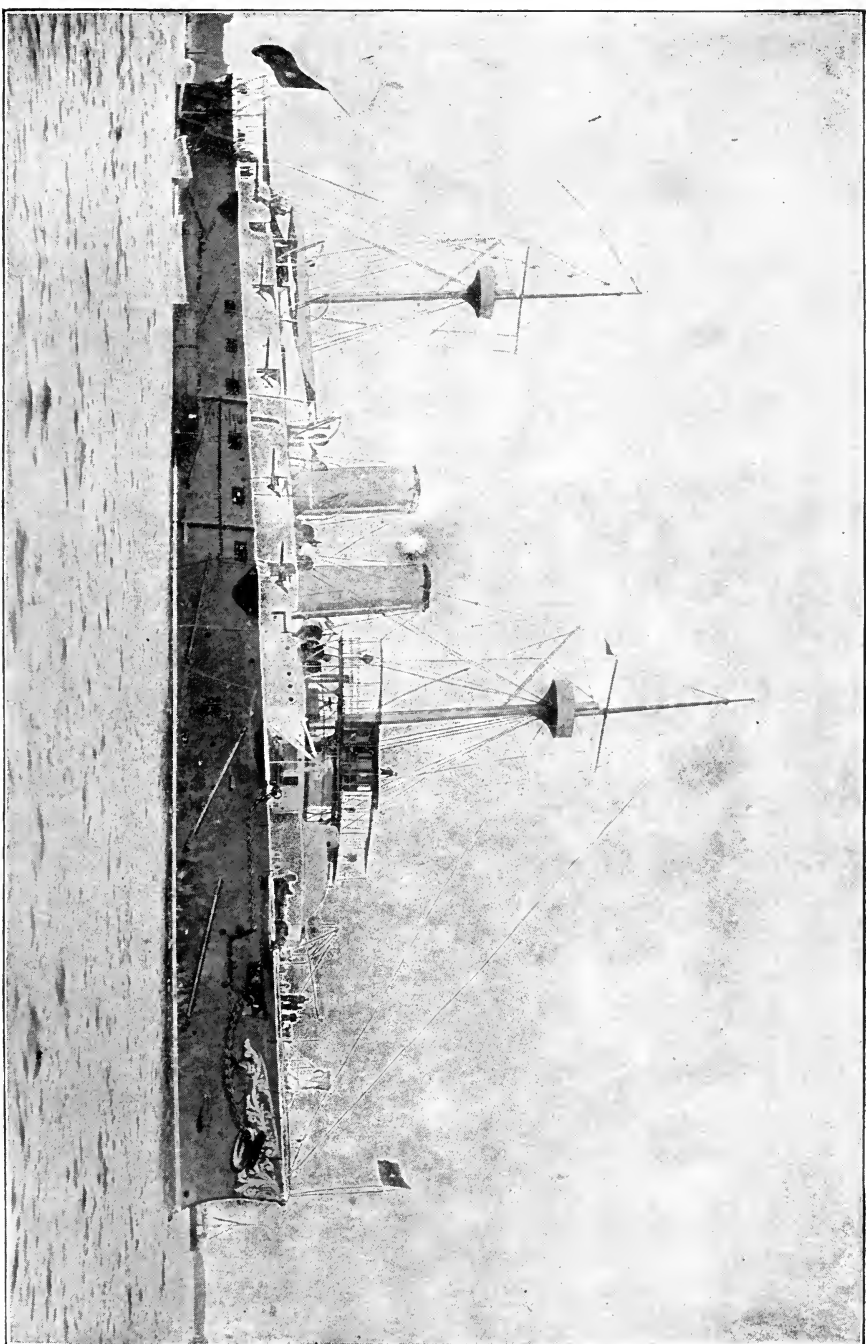
"TEXAS," U. S. N.

year he was assigned to the command of the Asiatic squadron in Chinese waters, where, fortunately for our country, he was stationed at the outbreak of the war with Spain.

Dewey was made rear-admiral May 10, 1898, and on March 2, 1899, Congress passed an act reviving the grade of full admiral, which the President immediately conferred upon Dewey. The only other naval officers who have held this rank were Farragut and David D. Porter.

The most magnificent and overwhelming reception ever given by the metropolis of America to a returning hero was that received by Admiral Dewey upon his return in September, 1899, to his native land. In the gray misty light of Tuesday morning, the 26th, the

The
Hero's
Return



THE "INFANTA MARIA TERESA" (FORMERLY OF THE SPANISH NAVY)

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Olympia steamed up the bay two days ahead of time. After she had dropped anchor a number of distinguished visitors called. The next day the *Olympia* passed through the Narrows and took her position at the head of the column of warships off Staten Island. Here the Admiral held a reunion with his family and intimate friends and received numerous visitors. Several official calls were made in the afternoon, among them being a call upon Admiral Philip at the Brooklyn navy yard.

Farragut's
Flag

On Thursday morning, the 28th, a special committee from Washington waited on Admiral Dewey to confer with him regarding his plans for the following week. A notable incident was the presentation by Commodore Baird, of this committee, of "the first admiral's flag ever broken out in the navy of the United States," flown by Farragut at the battle of New Orleans, in which, it will be remembered, Dewey



GEORGE W. MELVILLE, CHIEF ENGINEER, U. S. N.

took part. Throughout the day there were many distinguished visitors, and in the evening the *Olympia* was serenaded by 1,200 members of the People's Choral Union.

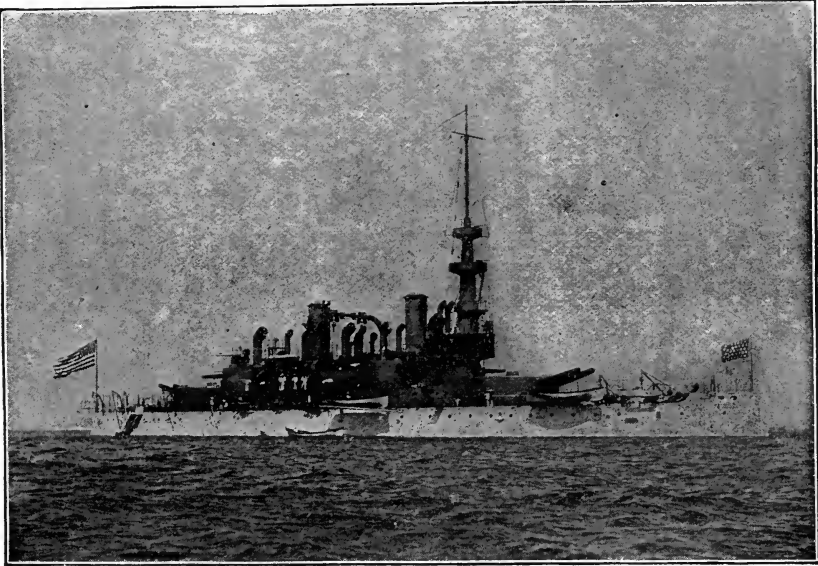
Mayor Van Wyck accompanied the sub-committee the next morn-



MAKING THE FIGURES FOR THE DEWEY ARCH.

ing to extend to the Admiral "the freedom and the unlimited hospitality of the city of New York," and to present the jewelled medal voted by the city. The naval parade started at one o'clock in the afternoon, led by the *Olympia*, with attendant fire-boats and torpedo boats, and the accompanying vessels in the following order: the *New York*, flying Admiral Sampson's pennant, *Indiana*, *Massachusetts*,

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"MASSACHUSETTS," U. S. N.

Brooklyn, *Marietta*, *Lancaster*, *Scorpion*, and, last of all, Rear-Admiral Howison's flagship *Chicago*, the smaller vessels being strung along the line under the shadow of the larger ones.

When the *Olympia* came opposite Grant's tomb, she turned and, dipping her colors, fired a salute of seventeen guns, in honor of the immortal hero sleeping there, the other warships doing the same as they passed. Hundreds of thousands of spectators lined both shores, and there seemed no end of private yachts, tugs, and steamboats which joined the procession. When night fell, the vessels were brilliantly illuminated and the entire harbor was a dazzling constellation of colored lights, while on the span of Brooklyn Bridge the words "Welcome, Dewey," gleamed in electric letters sixteen feet high. It seemed as if the whole city were one mass of exploding fireworks and blazing illumination.

New
York's
Wel-
come



THE UNSEEN HEROES ON A WARSHIP

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FROM THE ORIGINAL DRAWING BY VICTOR S. PÉCARD

On Saturday morning, the 30th, Admiral Dewey was escorted to the City Hall, where the mayor presented him with a loving cup, the gift of the city. He next boarded the city's steamer *Sandy Hook*, accompanied by the mayor and escorted by the Reception Committee, and was taken to 133d street. Shortly after eleven o'clock the land parade started, with the *Olympia's* men leading, and followed by Admiral Dewey, the mayor, the city's guests, and the highest naval and military commanders. More than 30,000 men were in line, representing fifteen different States. The whole line of march was profusely decorated by citizens, while at Madison Square stood an imposing triumphal arch. No picture could have been more beautiful and impressive than at this magnificent structure when the parade marched under the arch, amid the cheers of thousands upon thousands, while from a stand near it, the Admiral reviewed the parade. The celebration closed in the evening with an entertainment for the *Olympia's* men, given at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel. Careful estimates made the number of visitors at the celebration fully 2,000,000.

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The
Dewey
Arch

The return of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the 28th of August, 1899, was made the occasion for an enthusiastic tribute to the valor they had displayed in the Philippines. Upon the arrival of the troops at Allegheny City they were met by President McKinley, Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia, and a large body of representative and military men, United States Senators and Congressmen; the First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia; the Fourteenth and Eighteenth Regiments, and Battery B, besides a number of smaller organizations. President McKinley made an eloquent and patriotic address, and Governor Stone delivered the welcoming speech to the battle-scarred veterans.

The 10th
Penn.
Vols.

Colonel Alexander C. Hawkins having died on his way home from the Philippines, the regiment was in command of Colonel James S. Barnett, since elected State Treasurer of Pennsylvania. Regarding this fine regiment, several facts deserve mention. It not only made an excellent record in the Far East, but was the only body of men raised in the United States that returned in time to take part in the Dewey celebration. Their splendid marching and appearance caused a great deal of admiration.

On October 2 Admiral Dewey visited Washington, where he received another enthusiastic reception and was presented with the

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Dewey's Wedding

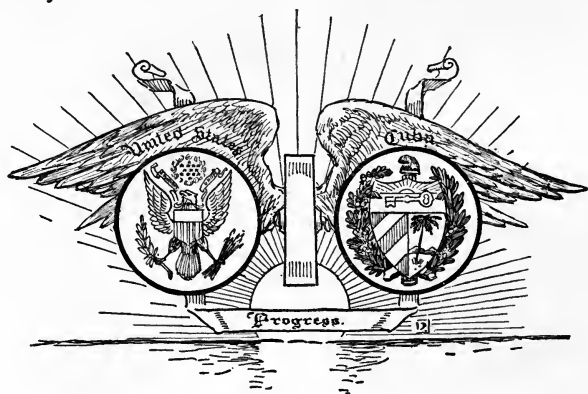
magnificent sword which had been voted to him by Congress. Two days later he was detached at his own request from the *Olympia*, and on November 9 was married in Washington to the widow of General William B. Hazen, U. S. A. Admiral Dewey's popularity was proven whenever and wherever he allowed himself to be seen, for his countrymen never wearied of doing him honor. At a reception given February 8, 1900, by the Union League Club of Brooklyn, he was presented with a gold medal on one side of which is his picture and below it the American flag and the Admiral's flag crossed over the crest of the club. On the reverse side is the inscription, "Presented to Admiral George Dewey by the Union League Club of Brooklyn, February 8, 1900."

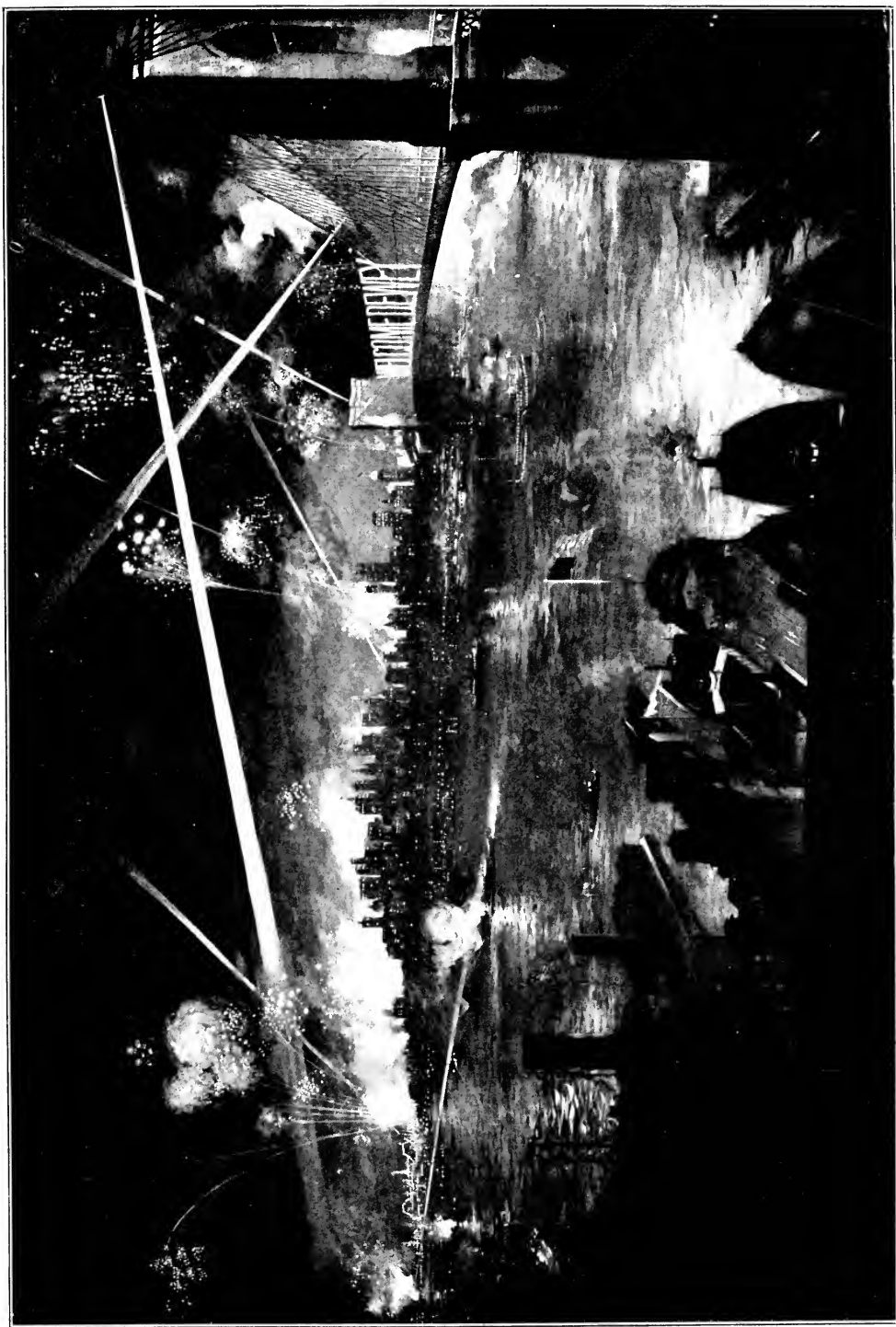
Unseen Heroes

It would be unjust to close this chapter without a tribute to those who may be called the unseen heroes on the warships, who are as indispensable as the officers that issue the commands and the crew who fire the guns.

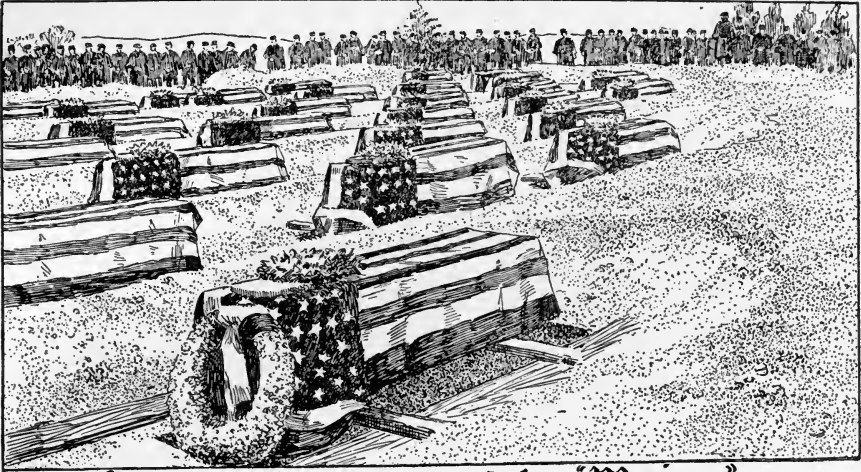
In the destruction of Cervera's fleet the fire-rooms on the American vessels were closed up, the forced-draught blowers started, the engine-room battle-hatches shut down, and all hands below virtually sealed up in their air-tight coffins, awaiting, for aught they knew, a watery grave.

The temperature soon became terrific. In the lower engine-rooms of the *Texas*, in front of the ventilating blowers, it was 136°, and in the upper ones 190°. No man can live in such a heat for more than a few minutes every half-hour or so, but those brave fellows stood unflinchingly to their work, and their grim heroism was shown by an old veteran of the Civil War who remarked that, poor as he was, he would rather give fifty dollars "out of his clothes" than to see the *Cristobal Colon* get away.





VIEW OF BROOKLYN BRIDGE AND NEW YORK ON THE NIGHT OF THE DEWEY CELEBRATION.



Burial of the victims of the "Maine" at Arlington Cemetery

CHAPTER CVIII

McKINLEY'S ADMINISTRATION, 1897-1901 (Concluded)

[It may be claimed that the United States has now fairly entered upon its era of colonial expansion. In addition to the more important islands in the West Indies and the far Pacific she acquires another of the Samoan group. True, this island of itself possesses slight importance, yet its fine harbor gives it a distinctive value, and its acquisition has a significance the full import of which the future alone can make known. Our country is making history rapidly, as the events of the closing years of the century show, and one can only wonder as he vainly speculates upon what the twentieth century has in store for the Republic, favored of heaven above all other nations, and destined to be among the very foremost of nations in carrying progress, civilization, and religion to the remotest corners of the earth.]



BY AN agreement between the United States, Great Britain, and Germany concerning Samoa, made in the latter part of 1899, Great Britain waived her rights in that archipelago, the Samoan islands of Savaii and Upolu were made over to Germany, and the third and least important island, Tutuila, was reserved for the United States. It is upon this island that the great harbor of Pago-Pago, claimed to be the finest in the South Pacific, is situated, a fact which gives it a marked value to our country. On January 16, 1900, the United States Senate, in executive session, ratified the treaty without an opposing vote.

The
Samoa
Treaty

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1900

On December 28, 1899, with solemn and impressive ceremonies, the remains of the sailors who went down with the *Maine* in the harbor of Havana were laid at rest in the National Cemetery at Arlington. The funeral train, bearing 151 coffins, was accompanied by an escort of fifteen sailors from the *Texas*, under command of Lieutenant Benham, U. S. N., and without any military display the coffins were loaded upon the army wagons sent from Fort Myer to carry them to the cemetery. In each wagon were two coffins, with a large flag spread across the top.

Burial of
"Maine"
Victims

The day was overcast and chilly, and there had been a slight fall of snow the night before. President McKinley was accompanied from the White House by Secretary Long and by Captain Sigsbee, of the *Texas*, who had been captain of the *Maine* at the time of her destruction. They were followed by Chaplain Clark, of the Naval Academy, and a detachment of bluejackets from the navy yard, under Lieutenant Gise, U. S. N., escorting the fifteen sailors of the *Texas* who had convoyed the bodies from Newport News to Arlington. A detachment of marines, under Lieutenant Bates, and one from the Marine Barracks, under Colonel Harrington, accompanied by the Marine Band and troops of cavalry from Fort Myer, made a cordon around the graves. Among those on the stand were Assistant Secretary Allen, Commander Wainwright, Admiral Dewey, Secretary Root, Secretary Gage, Postmaster-General Smith, General Miles, General Gilmore, Colonel Michie, and others.

Upon the arrival of the President the Marine Band began a dirge, and when the Presidential party had taken their seats Chaplain Clark stepped forward to a little shelter near the graves and read the Episcopal burial service. Chaplain Chidwick, formerly of the *Maine*, then conducted the Catholic service, assisted by Fathers Holland and Bonner. Three volleys were then fired by the marines, "taps" sounded, and the crowd melted away.

Reci-
procity
with
France

A new convention with France, which allowed a wider application of the principles of reciprocity,—at present the only existing treaty affecting trade with an important commercial nation—was signed in Washington by Ambassador Cambon and Commissioner Kasson, July 24, 1899. This convention placed the products of the United States on the same basis in France as those of Great Britain and Germany, which had previously the advantage of lower rates on the majority of their exports. On July 22 President McKinley proclaimed a reci-

procuity convention with Portugal, which also secured a large reduction on many articles.

The administration of General Russell A. Alger, who was at the head of the War Department during the war with Spain, was very severely criticised, and on the 19th of July, 1899, he tendered his resignation to the President, who accepted it and appointed in his place Mr. Elihu Root, who on the 1st of August took the oath of office as Secretary

of War. Mr. Root was born in Clinton, N. Y., February 15, 1845, and was graduated at Hamilton College in 1864, valedictorian of his class. He was admitted to the bar in 1867 and became a successful lawyer and prominent in politics. In 1879 he was defeated in his candidacy for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in New York city, but he became a leader of the Republican organization of his assembly district and President Arthur

appointed him United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, an office which he held for two years. In 1886 and 1887 he was the chairman of the Republican County Committee, and in 1894 he was elected Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the State Constitutional Convention. Mr. Root was prominent for years in some of the most important litigation in the metropolis, was president of the Republican Club of New York, and



HON. ELIHU ROOT, SECRETARY OF WAR

PERIOD
VIII
OUR
COLONIAL
EXPANSION
1900

Secretary
Root

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COLONIAL
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1900

Wood's
Cuban
Adminis-
tration

in 1898 succeeded General Horace Porter as president of the Union League Club.

By appointment of the President General Leonard Wood became the successor of General Brooke as governor-general of Cuba, and on the 21st of December, 1899, he accepted the resignations of General Brooke's advisory cabinet. On the following day he announced his Cuban cabinet as follows: Secretary of State and Government, Diego Tamayo; Secretary of Justice, Luis Esterez; Secretary of Instruction, Juan B. Hernandez; Secretary of Finance, Enrique Varona; Secretary of Public Works, José R. Villaton; Secretary of Agriculture, Ruiz Rivera. The administration of Governor Wood in a trying situation has fully justified the high expectations of his friends and of those who are familiar with his brilliant work of previous years.

The frequent discoveries of immense gold deposits in different parts of the world—often in the most unexpected places—sometimes cause speculation as to whether the time will not come when this precious metal will be found so widely distributed that its market value will suffer serious depreciation. And yet it has maintained its dominating value for ages past, as it will probably do for ages to come.

In preceding pages of this work an account has been given of the enormous gold find in the Klondike region. The excitement respecting this discovery had abated only to some extent when reports were spread of the discovery of a new gold field in Alaska. Unlike the Klondike district this region lies wholly within American territory.

Cape
Nome
Gold
Field

The Cape Nome gold field is situated on the west coast of Alaska, on Behring Sea, about one hundred miles northwest of St. Michael. Its distance by steamer from Seattle is 2,700 miles, and it extends from the promontory called Cape Nome for about thirty miles along the coast to the northwest and some twenty miles inland to the north.

The natural features of this small district are divided into the three regions of beach, tundra, and mountains, in all of which formations gold is found. The gold originally came from the mountains, being washed out of the disintegrating rocks and finding lodgment in the sands of the beach as it was carried seaward by the streams. Along the beach the gold is quite fine, often no larger in size than bird-shot. This is due to wave action and the friction of sand and gravel. Being heavier than sand it has gradually worked its way downward, most of it being found under two or three feet of sand on a bottom layer of

clay which the miners call "bedrock." Here the gold is extracted by the common methods of sluicing and rocking.

Inland is a coastal shelf which near the beach is about thirty feet above sea level. It slopes gradually upward for four or five miles, at which distance the base of the mountains is reached at an elevation

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1900



CAPE NOME MINING REGION, ALASKA

of 150 or 200 feet. This shelf forms the tundra zone, which, being traversed by the streams which flow from the mountains, is wet and boggy during the summer. The tundra is composed of gravel drift from the disintegrating rocky hills, and, while it contains gold yielding from ten to thirty cents a pan, capital is necessary to handle the tundra with profit.

The source of all the gold found in the tundra and on the beach is of course the mountains. The diggings have been extended into many of the gulches through which the mountain streams flow. The largest nugget thus far found has not exceeded \$350 in value. The first discovery of gold was made in September, 1898, when a party of Swedes observed it in the creeks and gulches. The beach gold was not found until July, 1899. Nome City, by the middle of October of

Mining the Tundra

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1900

Nome
City

that year, had a population of 5,000, its inhabitants living in tents and on the beach. Some of the mining towns in California and other portions of the West had a phenomenally quick growth, but it is doubtful whether any of them sprang up so rapidly as Nome City. Miners flocked thither from all the other gold districts of Alaska, among them being a thousand unsuccessful prospectors from the northwest who were financially stranded at St. Michael. Most of those who made their way to the new gold district rocked out enough gold to pay their way home, while others did still better. Four newspapers were printed there in the fall of 1899, and three large trading companies had fairly well-stocked warehouses. The severity of the climate caused a good many to leave for the States on the approach of winter, but most of these and many others eagerly returned in the spring of 1900. The winter population was about 3,000, scattered along the beach and in the valleys near Nome City. Naturally the people are of mixed characters and nationalities, but the majority are Americans, among whom are a good many business men and law-abiding citizens. The amount of gold taken out of the sands during the summer of 1899 was fully \$2,000,000.

The
National
Export
Exposi-
tion

The National Export Exposition, which opened in Philadelphia September 14, 1899, and continued until November 30, was one of the most important ever held in this country. Its object was the advancement of American trade in foreign markets, and through that the promotion of more cordial commercial relations with other countries. It was the outgrowth of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, which, through the direction of Dr. W. P. Wilson, has a world-wide reputation as a bureau of industrial information. The Franklin Institute united in the enterprise, which was supported by the city of Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and the United States Congress. In aid of its object Congress appropriated \$350,000, the State \$75,000, and the city \$200,000. Dr. Wilson, director of the Museum, was director-general of the Exposition, and Mr. P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, was president of the Exposition company.

The Exposition grounds comprise sixty-two acres, of which fifty-two were deeded to the Museum of the city of Philadelphia. The ground is delightfully situated on the western bank of the Schuylkill, between 30th and 34th Streets and Lombard and South Streets, and is readily reached from all parts of the city by steam and electric cars. The broad avenue leading to the main entrance was flanked by

buildings illustrating the manners, customs, and lives of foreign people, besides which a number of structures were devoted to amusements. The Exposition buildings covered nine acres and were in two groups, the main group, consisting of five structures, so arranged as to form one building 400 feet long by 100 feet wide. Three of these are permanent and were connected by temporary structures. At the rear of the main buildings were two smaller ones devoted to exhibits of implements, vehicles, furniture, and transportation. The Implement, Vehicle, and Furniture building, 450 feet long and 160 feet wide, was given over exclusively to an exhibit of agricultural implements, tools and machinery, vehicles, and household furniture, in the manufacture of which our country excels all others.

The Transportation building, 450 feet long and 75 feet wide, exhibited locomotives, railway rolling-stock, electric cars, and equipment for electric railways. The length of track available for the display of rolling-stock was about a third of a mile. Other buildings were advantageously arranged for special displays in different lines of trade. Handsome pavilions built of brick and covered with plaster laid over papier-maché looked in the sunlight like marble. The cornices, screens, panels, friezes, and allegorical figures were designed by skillful sculptors. A huge pediment above the main entrance to the Exposition building contained a group of thirteen figures representing Commerce, while the four continents, Transportation, Navigation, Labor, and Electricity were typified by other pediments.

It cost \$1,000,000 to erect the buildings, which amount was raised as already stated and by the subscription of considerable sums by private citizens. The appropriation by Congress was made with the understanding that the permanent buildings were to become the home of the Commercial Museum after the close of the exhibition.

First Vice-President W. W. Foulkrod, in the absence of President Widener, made the formal address at the opening ceremonies and presented the Exposition to Governor Stone. Dr. W. P. Wilson, Director-General, spoke on the inception, purpose, plan, and scope of the Exposition, which he said was to show the foreign consumer what the American manufacturer can make, and how well and cheaply he can make it. The visitors were welcomed by Governor Stone, who accepted the Exposition, and in turn presented it to Mayor Ashbridge, of Philadelphia, who formally accepted it. The oration of the day, which glowed with the hope of the great good to be accomplished by

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The
Trans-
portation
Building

The
Opening
Cere-
monies

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—
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1900

the Exposition, was delivered by Representative W. P. Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the Congressional Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The benediction was pronounced by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, after which President McKinley, sitting in the White House at Washington, pressed the electric key which set the machinery of the Exposition in motion, accompanying it with a telegram of congratulation.

International
Commercial
Congress

An International Commercial Congress was opened on the 12th of October, under the same management as the Export Exposition. This Congress was for the purpose of discussing means for fostering trade relations between all peoples of the earth, "with the laudable object of the betterment of them all and the injury of none." This excellent purpose received the cordial support and coöperation of governments, municipalities, chambers of commerce, and great manufacturing firms in different parts of the world. About forty governments sent envoys to the Congress, and more than two hundred Chambers of Commerce and other trade associations and hundreds of leading business houses in different countries sent representatives.

Foster-
ing
Trade
Relations

The Congress unanimously adopted resolutions recommending all nations to join in a union for the registering of trademarks, and asserting that the assimilation of trademark laws to a common standard is necessary for the full protection of commerce; recommending all governments to establish a parcels post system; urging the assimilation of trade statistics for all countries; requesting the nations to establish an international bureau for the collection and dissemination of agricultural reports, especially those relating to cereals; recommending the Philadelphia Commercial Museum to the support of governments and Chambers of Commerce, and declaring that the reciprocal commercial relations of the world would be greatly promoted by the establishment in each country of a similar international bureau of commercial information, all to act conjointly as an International Bureau of Commerce; recommending international arbitration so far as possible; favoring the speedy construction of an interoceanic canal; and recommending to all governments the free exchange of art and artistic works.

The
Roberts
Case

A good deal of indignation was caused throughout the country by the election of Mr. Brigham Roberts to Congress from the new State of Utah, this feeling being based upon the admitted fact that he was a polygamist. The women of the United States used their powerful

influence against his admission, and immense petitions were sent to Congress urging that he should not be allowed to take his seat. The feeling in Congress was against the seating of Mr. Roberts, but a number of its members believed that his constitutional rights entitled him to be sworn in, after which they considered it to be the prerogative of the House to expel him. The leadership in the opposition to Mr. Roberts was taken by the Hon. Robert W. Taylor, of Ohio, who presented with great vigor his reasons why Mr. Roberts should be legally disqualified for membership. Mr. Roberts was allowed to speak in his own behalf, and his case was referred to a special committee, of which Mr. Taylor was chairman.

The ground upon which it was claimed that Mr. Roberts was ineligible was that, having lost his political rights as a convicted polygamist in Territorial days, under the Edmunds law, his failure to comply with the conditions upon which amnesty and restoration were afterwards offered left him under the old ban. It is impossible to doubt that the crime of polygamy has been undergoing a revival in Utah, and that the law against it is flagrantly violated in numerous instances. Many believe that steps should be taken to amend the Constitution so as to enable Congress to legislate against polygamy.

The committee to which was referred the case of Mr. Roberts acted promptly, unanimously agreeing that he ought not to be allowed to hold a seat in Congress. Two members, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, claimed he ought to be sworn in on his credentials and then expelled. On January 25, 1900, by a vote of 268 to 50, Mr. Roberts was refused admission as a member of Congress, and was compelled to return home without being accorded the mileage generally allowed unsuccessful contestants for seats in that body.

The war with Spain closed in what may be called the due and ancient form between civilized nations, but it was followed by hostilities in the Philippines that were of a desultory character, lasting through weary, aggravating months, seemingly with little substantial progress on the part of the United States, though all the time the inevitable end was steadily drawing near.

There was a sameness in the news from that distant land which grew monotonous. Whenever the Americans attacked, they swept everything before them. While the losses on our side were so trifling as to look ridiculous when compared with those incurred in the fighting between the British and the Boers in South Africa, yet many of

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War on
Polyg-
amy

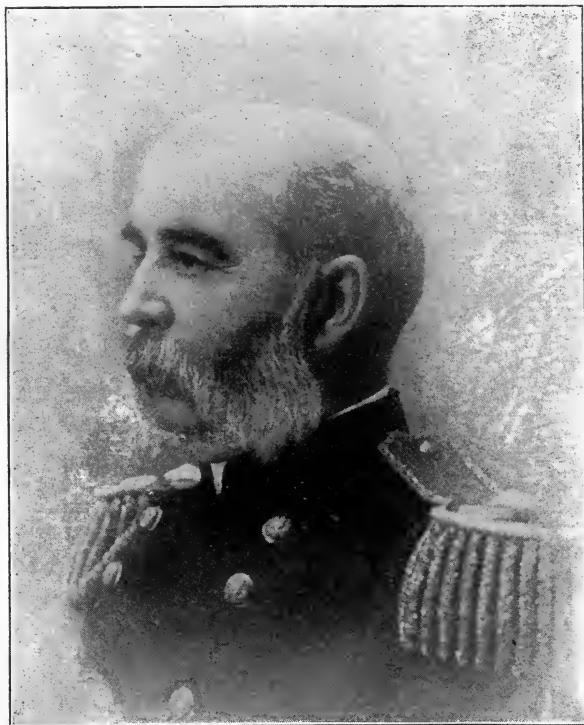
Roberts
Defeated

War in
the Phil-
ippines

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the native insurgents were slain, and it became a matter of wonder why Aguinaldo and his followers persisted in keeping up the hopeless fight. Yet they did so, and it became necessary to reinforce our troops in the Philippines from time to time in order to make substantial progress.

It often happened that after the American forces had taken certain



MAJOR-GENERAL ELWOOD S. OTIS

positions of the insurgents, who were sent scurrying from their defenses, our troops abandoned the captured locality and returned to their former positions, whereupon the Filipinos scrambled back to their places, and thus, in some cases, the same positions were captured more than once. To give the particulars of the fighting in the Philippines through the years 1899 and 1900 would be of slight interest, because of the sameness mentioned,

and we shall therefore aim to describe in a general way the progress of the campaign in the islands.

Major-General Elwood S. Otis succeeded General Merritt as military commander in the Philippines, General Arthur MacArthur was appointed commandant of Manila, and General George S. Anderson received a similar commission at Cavité. Aguinaldo, with headquarters at Bacoar, issued proclamations calling himself President of the Republic of the Philippines, and the residents were in constant dread of outrages by the lawless insurgents.

Aguinal-
do's Pre-
tensions

Considerable sympathy for Aguinaldo was expressed in the United States, it being argued that, since the islands had come into our possession as one of the results of the war with Spain, it was the duty of our administration to withdraw its forces and leave the Filipinos to form their own independent government. Some went further and spoke of Aguinaldo as leading a war for independence similar to our own against Great Britain in 1776, and it cannot be denied that the encouragement thus given in this country to the insurgents had much to do with the vigor and length of their resistance.

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Sym-
pathy for
Filipinos

It was maintained by our administration, on the other hand, that our responsibility required us to secure a stable and well-ordered government in the islands before turning them over to the Filipinos; that such a fulfilment of international duty was due to other nations who had important interests in the Philippines, and if we failed in that respect we should be condemned in the eyes of the world.

Accordingly President McKinley appointed a commission to examine the pretensions of Aguinaldo, and, in the meantime, official recognition was refused to Agoncillo, the Filipino representative in Washington. Foreseeing an outbreak, General Otis selected three commissioners to confer with the same number named by Aguinaldo, the object being to secure a stable government. When the commissioners came together, the Filipino representatives would listen to nothing except absolute independence. They demanded that the American troops should be withdrawn immediately, but consented to the navy's remaining to protect foreigners.

The Joint
Commission

In reply the American commissioners explained that, by the Treaty of Paris, Spain, who had been responsible to other Powers for the protection of life and property of resident citizens, was no longer responsible, and the transfer of the islands to the United States carried with it the transfer of the responsibilities of government. If our army and navy withdrew, the foreign Powers would consider the act as one of bad faith. If the army withdrew and the navy remained, the United States, in thus assuming responsibility for government without having a voice in its laws, might become involved in wars with other nations. All the autonomy the Filipinos proved themselves capable of maintaining was promised, but the native commissioners would listen to no compromise.

On the night of February 4, 1899, a collision occurred between the Filipinos east of Manila and the American guards. There can be no

Outbreak
of War

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doubt that it was brought on purposely by the natives in order to force matters to an issue. Fighting rapidly extended along the whole line of occupation from Tondo to Malate. The Filipinos retreated from their trenches, leaving the suburbs of Manila and the waterworks of Santolan in the possession of the Americans.

Capture
of
Caloocan

On the 10th of February, after a sharp conflict in which the land and naval forces were engaged, Caloocan was occupied. Then General MacArthur advanced toward Malolos, where Aguinaldo had established his headquarters. From this place secret orders were issued that all foreigners in Manila should be assassinated; but the plot was discovered, and General Otis placed the city under martial law. The insurgents caused a considerable conflagration, but, rather curiously, the Filipino quarter was the only portion of the city that suffered injury.

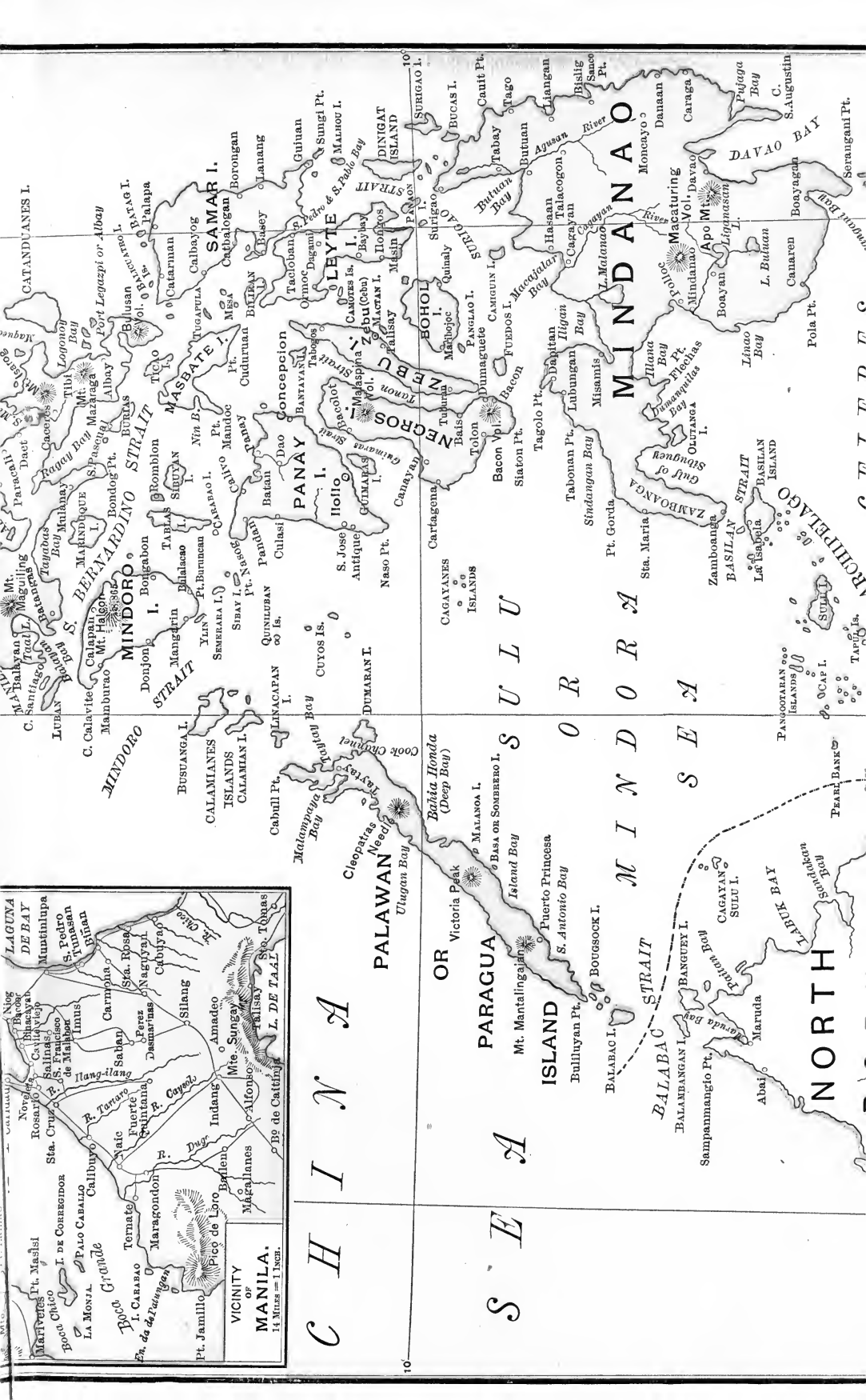
A Vig-
orous
Policy

By this time it had become apparent to President McKinley that the only way to secure permanent peace and a stable government was by a vigorous prosecution of the war. Malolos was captured and occupied by General MacArthur on the 31st of March, after severe fighting, whereupon Aguinaldo established his headquarters at San Fernando. MacArthur captured that town on the 5th of May, and Angeles on the 16th of August, whereupon Aguinaldo withdrew to San Isidro.

Law-
ton's
Brilliant
Cam-
paign

General Lawton had seized Santa Cruz, some fifty miles southeast of Manila, on the 10th of April, together with a number of smaller towns. He advanced against San Isidro, and Aguinaldo retreated to Tarlac. Lawton, ever an intrepid and aggressive fighter, pressed on to Malolos, having traversed a hundred and twenty miles in twenty days, fought twenty-two engagements, and captured twenty-eight towns. Meanwhile the alert Filipinos had, by the middle of June, strengthened themselves at Paranaque, Zapota, Bacoar, and Imus, the capital of the province of Cavité. Lawton and Wheaton began a whirlwind campaign against these towns, captured them all, and drove the insurgents into the hills beyond.

Lawton's method of campaigning recalled his tireless pursuit of Geronimo over the plains of the Southwest. Aguinaldo was given no rest. Early in September he occupied Tarlac as his capital. At the opening of hostilities he had an army of 40,000 men, which, through desertions and losses by war, had dwindled to one fourth of that number. The Americans held Manila and the neighboring



country as far as San Isidro and Angeles on the north, Santa Cruz on the east, and Imus on the south.

Aguinaldo's influence was so weak in the islands south of Luzon that they accepted an American protectorate. Garrisons occupied the principal towns of Cebu, Negros, Mindanao, the Sulus, and Iloilo in Panay. The last-named port is next to Manila in importance. On August 17 the War Department issued orders for the enlistment of ten new regiments of volunteers for service in the Philippines, and the respective colonels were appointed.

On August 28 Colonel Bayless, of the Tennessee volunteers, including a portion of the Twenty-third Infantry, attacked the insurgent bandits in Cebu and drove them into the hills. Argogula, a bandit stronghold in Negros, was captured on the 31st of August by the Sixth Infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Byrne, an engagement in which many prisoners were taken and a large number of the insurgents were killed and wounded.

On September 19 the insurgent leaders in Luzon asked for a conference with General Otis and offered to release their American prisoners of war. Some days later, fourteen such prisoners were set free at Angeles.

On September 28 Generals MacArthur and Wheeler captured Porac, a town eight miles northwest of Bacolor, in Luzon. On October 3 Lawton dispersed the Filipinos between Bacoar and Imus. There was a good deal of skirmishing and fighting throughout the month, and the insurgents were driven from Cavit , Bultos, and No-valeta, south of Manila. In an expedition up the Chiquita River, a branch of the Rio Grande, on October 21, Major Guy Howard was killed on the gunboat *Oceana*, and in the fighting on the 30th, near Laboa, Captain French was mortally wounded. General Young's column entered Cabanatuan, north of San Isidro, and Lawton advanced northward from that point, capturing Aligaa, Talavera, and Cobal. Colonel Bell, with the Thirty-sixth Volunteer Infantry and a troop of the Fourth Cavalry, cleared the country around Porac.

The fighting during the month of November, 1899, may be thus summarized: On the 5th two columns of MacArthur's division captured Magalang, northeast of Angeles; on the 6th three transports carrying 2,500 men under General Wheaton left Manila for Dagupan, on the western coast of Luzon; Colonel Bell took Mabalacat, which was occupied at once by MacArthur's troops; the cruiser *Charleston*

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New
Regi-
ments

"Clean-
ing up"
in Luzon

Wreck
of the
"Charles-
ton"

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Major
Logan
Killed

was wrecked on a reef on the northwest coast of Luzon; on the 11th MacArthur captured Bambau; on the 12th Colonel Bell occupied Tarlac, the Filipino camp, without opposition, Aguinaldo having escaped. Major John A. Logan, of the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry, and six enlisted men, were killed near San Jacinto in a fight with the insurgents; on the 18th MacArthur, still advancing northward, occupied Gerona, Panique, and Movcada; on the 24th Bautista, the president of the Filipino Congress, surrendered himself to MacArthur; on the 28th Bayombong, in the province of Nueva Vizcaya, defended by 800 armed insurgents, surrendered to Lieutenant Monroe and 50 men of the Fourth Cavalry.

General
Young
Appoint-
ed Gov-
ernor

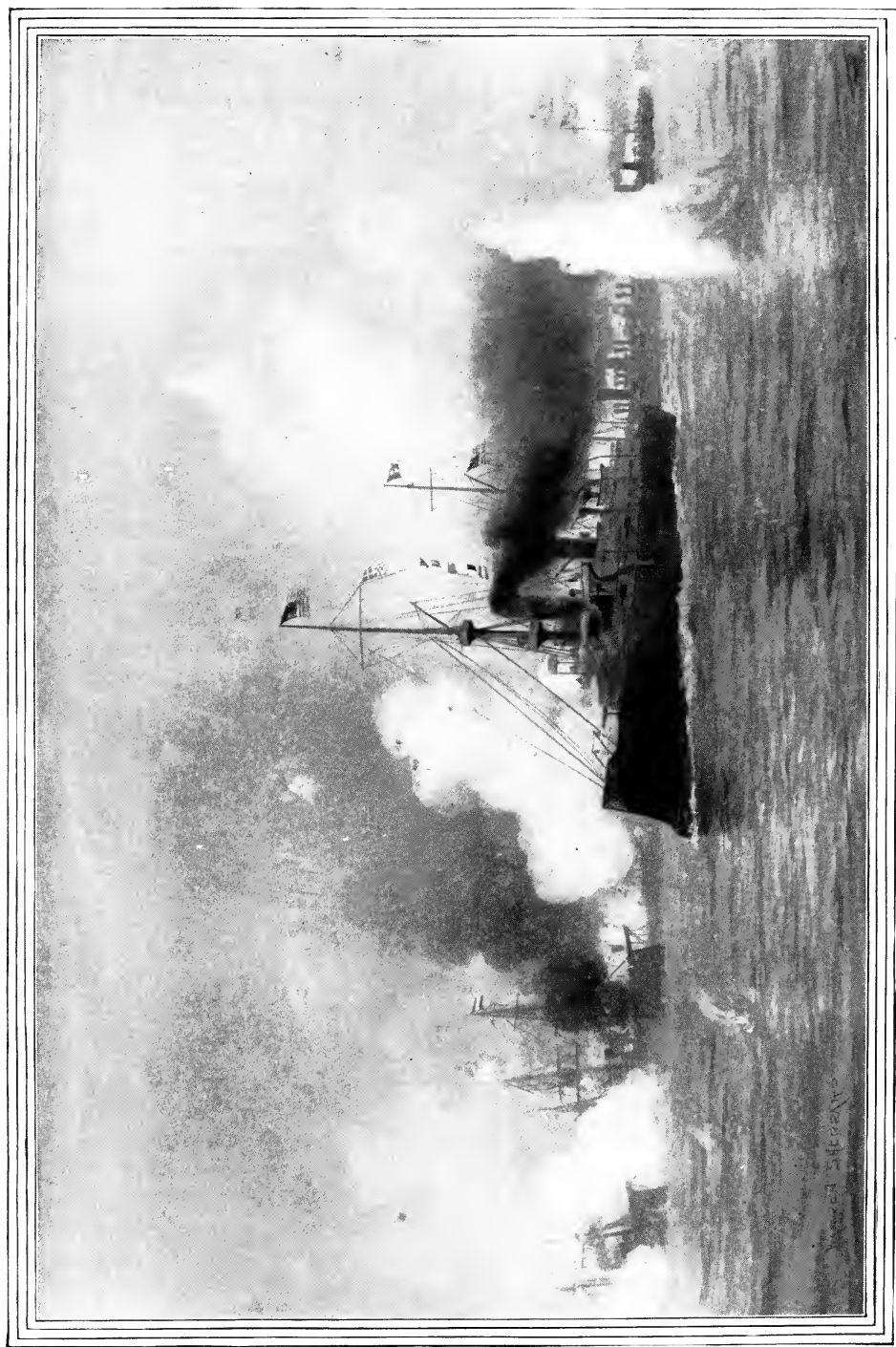
The entire province of Cagayan, in the extreme northern end of Luzon, was surrendered on the 11th of December by General Tierona, the Filipino insurgent commander, to Captain McCalla of the *Newark*. On the 18th of the same month General Lawton was instantly killed, as related in the preceding chapter, and on Christmas Day General S. B. M. Young was appointed military governor of the province of Northwest Luzon, with headquarters at Vigan.

On January 1, 1900, there was a general advance of the American troops in Southern Luzon, and Cabuyac, on the southern side of Laguna de Bay, was taken by two battalions of the Thirty-ninth Infantry. Lieutenant Gillmore and a party of Americans who had been held prisoners for a long time by the Filipinos arrived at Manila on January 7. Five days later General Otis reported that all of Cavité province was occupied by General Wheaton's command.

Order
Re-
estab-
lished

On the 8th of January, 1900, our troops in the Philippines numbered 61,862 officers and men, increased a few days later by the arrival of a transport with 1,400 men. General Otis reported that order had been generally established in the northern part of the island. The military campaign was transferred to the region south of Manila, where Generals Schwan, Wheaton, and Bates had been active. The rebellion seemed to be confined to the people of the Tagal race, and outside of Luzon order rapidly took the place of disorder, though guerrilla warfare continued for a time.

During these stirring movements Aguinaldo, with his cap of invisibility, was skulking here and there, always eluding our forces, who more than once were close upon his heels, regardless of the fact that his wife fell into the hands of the Americans. No more signals were heard from the golden whistle which he carried. It is probable that



he was waiting for the United States to offer him a bribe, as Spain was accustomed to do, but our countrymen had no intention of dealing in that manner with the nuisance. Most of the other insurgent chiefs had taken to their heels or gone over to the Americans. Dr. Schurman, of Cornell, a competent authority, wrote: "Our armies fighting now in Northern Luzon will soon be required only to keep down bandits."

The district over which General Young was appointed governor included seven provinces of Northwestern Luzon, where he busied himself in setting up civil governments, appointing collectors of customs and of internal revenue, and in opening customhouses, while Colonel Hood was similarly engaged in the three northern provinces. General Bates sailed from Manila for Zamboanga, in Mindanao, to open a customhouse at that port and a number of others in Mindanao and in the Sulu archipelago. Thus with the opening of the new year it could be said that the rebellion was on its last legs and permanent peace was in sight.

Perhaps the best summary of the situation in the Philippines was given by General Wheeler in his letter to the War Department resigning his commission as an officer of the volunteer army. Two causes led to such resignation: he felt that his government had no further need of his services, and he therefore wished to resume his seat in Congress, to which he had been elected from Alabama. His letter was written toward the close of 1899 from Paniqui, island of Luzon, and said:

"The insurgent government is virtually destroyed. Aguinaldo is a fugitive in the northern provinces; his Cabinet and Congress are scattered. The president of the Filipino Congress is here, and from what he says I think it will be impossible for their Congress ever to reconvene. The various commands of the insurgent generals are reduced to mere skeletons and fly before us so fast that it is almost impossible to get within gun range."

We have attempted to render a tribute in the preceding pages to that superb soldier and patriot, General Lawton, and it is but proper that brief mention should be here made of another valiant officer who gave his life to his country. General Guy V. Henry was one of the finest men ever given by West Point to the country. His father was an excellent officer of the regular army, and his son, born in the Indian Territory in 1839, was graduated from the Military Academy

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Rebellion
on its
Last
Legs

The
Enemy
on the
Run

General
Guy V.
Henry

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within a few weeks after the firing upon Fort Sumter. He entered the war as lieutenant of the First Artillery, and by his valor and skill won the rank of colonel in the autumn of 1863. He was mentioned several times for conspicuous gallantry, and at the close of the war was made brevet brigadier-general of volunteers and brevet colonel of regulars. The times of peace, however, make promotion slow, and it was not until 1897 that General Henry became a colonel.

A Cav-
alry Ex-
ploit

He entered the cavalry arm and won the reputation of being one of the best Indian fighters in the army. That dangerous and trying work was performed brilliantly on the scorching plains of Arizona and among the arctic blasts of Dakota and the far north. In one of his many engagements he lost an eye and was badly wounded in the face. It is on record that with three troops of his regiment, the Ninth Cavalry, he rode a distance of one hundred and eighteen miles in about twenty-four hours, an exploit which, in its way, has never been surpassed.

General Henry commanded a brigade in General Miles's Puerto Rico campaign, and subsequently went to Santiago, but the fighting was over when he arrived. After holding the military command of the Ponce district for several months he was made governor-general to succeed General Brooke. His health broke down, and in May, 1899, he was obliged to yield his office to General Davis and return home. His administration as governor was marked by tact, wisdom, and fine ability. He won the good will of the natives by his love of justice and his unselfish devotion to the important trusts placed in his hands.

Death

For the first time in his long and adventurous career he secured a real vacation. He was soon ready, however, for active work again. In October he received news of his appointment to the command of the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha. When almost ready to start he was seized with pneumonia and died October 27. Three days later he was buried with military honors at the national cemetery at Arlington.

General
Funston

One of the most popular heroes of the war in the Philippines is Frederick Funston. He is small in stature, only five feet four inches in height, but muscular, active, wiry, and powerful. He was born in Ohio in 1865, and is the son of the Hon. Edward H. Funston, who made a fine record in the war for the Union and served four terms in

the legislature of Kansas, whither he removed while his son was an infant.

Young Funston was an ardent student and a great reader, and he possessed a prodigious memory for facts and statistics. When his father was elected to Congress he found that all the library and books of reference he needed were in the head of his son, subject to call whenever the parent desired. Despite his studious disposition the youth had an insatiable longing for dangerous and exciting adventure. After leaving the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, he worked for a time as a newspaper reporter, and then engaged in government service for the Department of Agriculture among the arid deserts west of New Mexico. Many times his life was in peril, and the occupation, therefore, was all the more enjoyable to young Funston.

He enlisted in the Cuban army, and it was not long before he was shot through both lungs by a Mauser bullet, was severely wounded in the arm, lamed by injuries received in a cavalry charge, and finally was prostrated by a fearful attack of fever. But he had been in twenty-two engagements and obtained the rank of major and lieutenant-colonel. He soon recovered, and, when the war with Spain broke out, he received command of the Twentieth Regiment of Kansas. He hastened to Tampa to give such information as he could to General Miles regarding the conditions in Cuba, then returned to San Francisco, married Miss Eda Blankart, and sailed immediately for the Philippines. His exploits there attracted the attention and admiration of the whole country. He was the dashing leader at Calumpit and Malolos, and swam the river with a rope in his teeth in the face of a hot fire from the enemy on the opposite bank.

Modest, fearless, and intensely patriotic, Funston well earned his promotion to a brigadier-generalship of volunteers, and proved himself worthy of the pride felt in his career not only by his own State, but by the country at large, for there is no finer type of the American volunteer than he.

The labor world has been disturbed, and doubtless will be disturbed for an indefinite time to come, by strikes, for no one as yet has been able to solve the problem of establishing harmonious relations between labor and capital. The principal strikes during the latter part of 1899 were: among the compositors of the New York *Sun*; among 30,000 tin-workers who secured an increase of 15 per cent in their wages; by 6,000 cigar-makers at Tampa, Florida, who also obtained

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Cuban
Adven-
tures

Exploit
at
Calumpit

Strikes

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an increase of wages ; by engineers, boiler-makers, and miners in Pennsylvania ; by coat-makers, carpenters, and freight-handlers in New York ; at Cramp & Sons' Shipbuilding Works in Philadelphia, and even among the newsboys and messenger boys, who showed that they understood the use of boycotting, violence, and how to scorn the offers of compromises.

Violence
in Cleve-
land

The street-car strike in Cleveland, Ohio, was the most violent of all. It was set on foot by the employees of the electric railway known as the "Big Consolidated." It was supposed to have ended in the latter part of June, but the employees claimed that the company had not lived up to the agreement then made, and the strike was declared on again, July 17. It lasted for two months and was accompanied by many vicious outbreaks and violent scenes. The tracks were obstructed, motormen and conductors were assaulted, passengers were intimidated, and several attempts were made to blow up cars with dynamite. The police were unequal to the situation, and the State militia and naval reserves had to be called upon to preserve order. The citizens showed their sympathy with the strikers by patronizing a rival line of omnibuses run by them and by avoiding the regular electric lines, though no doubt the fear of violence had much to do with the change of patronage.

The
Boycott

The boycott system was never carried to such an extent. Persons who rode on the electric cars, and tradesmen who patronized them, were boycotted, but the method was pressed to such an extreme that it greatly lessened public sympathy for the strikers. By the middle of September there were so many applications by the men for re-employment by the company that the strike was declared off. The cost of this strike to Cleveland, directly and indirectly, was fully \$5,000,000.

Fiasco
in New
York

On July 16, 1899, a strike was ordered on the street railway lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, including all of the surface lines in Brooklyn borough, all of the New York lines except one, and the two elevated systems. One of the chief causes of the strike was the charge of failure by the company to comply with the ten-hour law. Only about one third of the employees obeyed the order, and at the end of a week the strike collapsed for want of support. The engineers on the elevated roads refused to join those who went out, and a sympathetic strike on the Metropolitan Company's surface roads in Manhattan borough was supported by less than 200 men out

of more than 3,000. Those who remained faithful were rewarded by a three days' vacation under full pay.

In July, at Carterville, Illinois, the importation of non-union negro miners to take the place of union and white miners resulted in bloodshed which was not stopped until the arrival of the State militia. After remaining ten weeks in the town, the troops were withdrawn, whereupon violence immediately broke out again. Seven negroes were killed, and the troops were sent back. During 1899, in these combined race and labor feuds, thirteen whites and fifteen negroes lost their lives.

Other important strikes were at Wardner, Idaho, where at one time 250 people were arrested and imprisoned in an improvised structure known as the "bull-pen." Great damage was done to property by the strikers, and on the trial of Paul Corcoran, financial secretary of the Miners' Union at Burke, he was convicted, July 29, and sentenced to seventeen years in the State prison. The Colorado mining troubles were ended and work resumed in August.

An important decision was rendered by Judge Rogers in the United States District Court of Arkansas, when he laid down the principle that no State has the right to prohibit the citizens of another State from entering it in search of work, except when they belong to certain interdicted classes, such as convicts, idiots, lepers, and persons afflicted with contagious diseases.

The most startling political crisis in the history of any State, since the shameless days of carpet-bagging, was precipitated in Kentucky during the closing days of January, 1900, when resort was had to assassination to prevent the consummation of a great wrong, the victim being the man who was really responsible for the shocking condition of affairs.

William Goebel was born in Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, in 1860, and went with his parents to Kentucky in 1864, during the stirring days of the Civil War. He had the reputation of being a clean man personally and of being brave and persistent. It was his overpowering political ambition that brought about his undoing. When only twenty-three years old he became a law-partner of John G. Carlisle, and four years later was made a member of the State Senate, where he attracted attention by his energy and airs of authority. He quickly became a Democratic leader and was unscrupulous in all means to secure his personal ends.

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Mining
Troubles
in
Illinois

The
Idaho
Strikes

An Im-
portant
Decision

The
Goebel
Case

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A Cor-
poration
"Boss"

For a quarter of a century the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has exercised an overmastering influence in the political affairs of Kentucky. It has been said that a man could not be elected justice of the peace or school trustee in Louisville without the sanction of that great corporation, which soon extended its influence to State legislation. Naturally something in the nature of a revolt took place, principally among the farmers, and the opposition to the railroad company became bitter and fierce. Goebel was a leader among these opponents and formed a "machine" for attacking the railroad company, for he knew such a course would bring him popularity.

Death of
Sanford

In 1895 a scurrilous attack was made in one of the Covington papers upon a well-known citizen, John Sanford, who, believing Goebel to be the author, charged him with writing the article. The meeting occurred on the street, and Goebel would neither affirm nor deny the authorship. After the manner of true "Kentucky gentlemen" both men drew revolvers and fired. Sanford dropped dead while Goebel was unharmed. His plea of self-defense was accepted, and he was acquitted, but many of those who had been his friends bitterly denounced Goebel for the assault which they believed he provoked. The widow of Sanford, who was a grand-daughter of the great Chief Justice Marshall, became insane and was taken to a sanitarium.

Goebel was determined to be governor of Kentucky and hesitated at no means to secure the honor. In 1896 he was elected a gold delegate to the national Democratic convention in Chicago, but, seeing the drift of things, did not hesitate to labor for free silver. Two years later, while State Senator, he drew up and secured the passage of the election law known by his name. Governor Bradley vetoed the act, but it was passed over his veto and became the law of the State.

Stealing
an
Election

This law was simply a legalized method of stealing an election. It provided for the appointment of three State election commissioners, to be named by the legislature, which of course would select them from the dominant party. These State commissioners were to select the county commissioners, two of whom were to be of the majority party. The election officers of each precinct, with the same majority and minority representation, were to be selected by the county commissioners. The law further provided that in an election for the

State officers an appeal, in case of contest, should lie only with the legislature, the courts having nothing to do with the matter.

The Democratic gubernatorial convention was held in June, 1899. Of the three candidates, Hardin, Stone, and Goebel, the last received only a fractional part of the votes cast for the other two. Goebel made a combination with Stone to defeat Hardin, promising the nomination to Stone. His next step was to unseat a large number of delegates, and, by packing the convention, he secured the nomination for himself. The independent Democrats were so indignant that they nominated former Governor John Young Brown as their candidate. William S. Taylor had already been nominated by the Republicans.

The campaign was of the bitterest nature conceivable. The disgusted Democrats united with the Republicans until even Goebel saw he had no chance of election. But his hope lay in the law which he had created, and which seemed to have been made by this unscrupulous man for just such an emergency as impended. As everybody expected, Taylor was re-elected by so large a majority that even the canvassing boards organized for the very purpose of ensuring Democratic success were compelled to declare Taylor governor. He was inaugurated in December, and many breathed a sigh of relief, hoping the disgraceful contest was ended.

But Goebel never faltered in his determination to make himself governor of Kentucky despite the fact that the people had chosen his opponent by a majority so large that no moral question could be raised. The General Assembly was not only Democratic, but Goebelite in both branches. It could be counted upon to do his bidding in the face of all that was right, honorable, and decent. Yet there was a vigorous protest from the moral, religious, and orderly population of the State, while among the Democrats were a number whose consciences would not permit them to go to the length demanded. When the situation began to look uncertain, Governor Taylor committed the blunder of bringing a large number of armed mountaineers into Frankfort. Their drunkenness and recklessness caused general alarm, and, though they were speedily ordered back to their homes, their visit so changed public opinion that all doubt of what the legislature would do vanished. There was no question that Taylor, despite his legal election, would be unseated and Goebel installed as governor.

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A Bitter
Cam-
paign

Mis-
guided
Ambition

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The
Assassi-
nation

On the morning of January 30, 1900, Goebel entered the State House yard on his way to the Senate chamber, he being a member of that body about to assemble there. As he approached the fountain he turned a little to the right to pass it, Colonel Jack Chinn being a few paces behind him. At that instant the sharp crack of a weapon rang out (apparently from the Executive Building, though this has been denied) and Goebel sank to the ground with a groan.

An examination showed that a bullet had entered the chest on the right side and had come out of the back about two inches lower and near the spine. A more complete examination led the physicians to pronounce the wound probably mortal. This assassination, for which no plea of justification can be made, caused a revulsion of sympathy for Goebel. The Contest Commission took but a short time to declare that he had been legally elected governor of the State for the term commencing December 12, 1899.

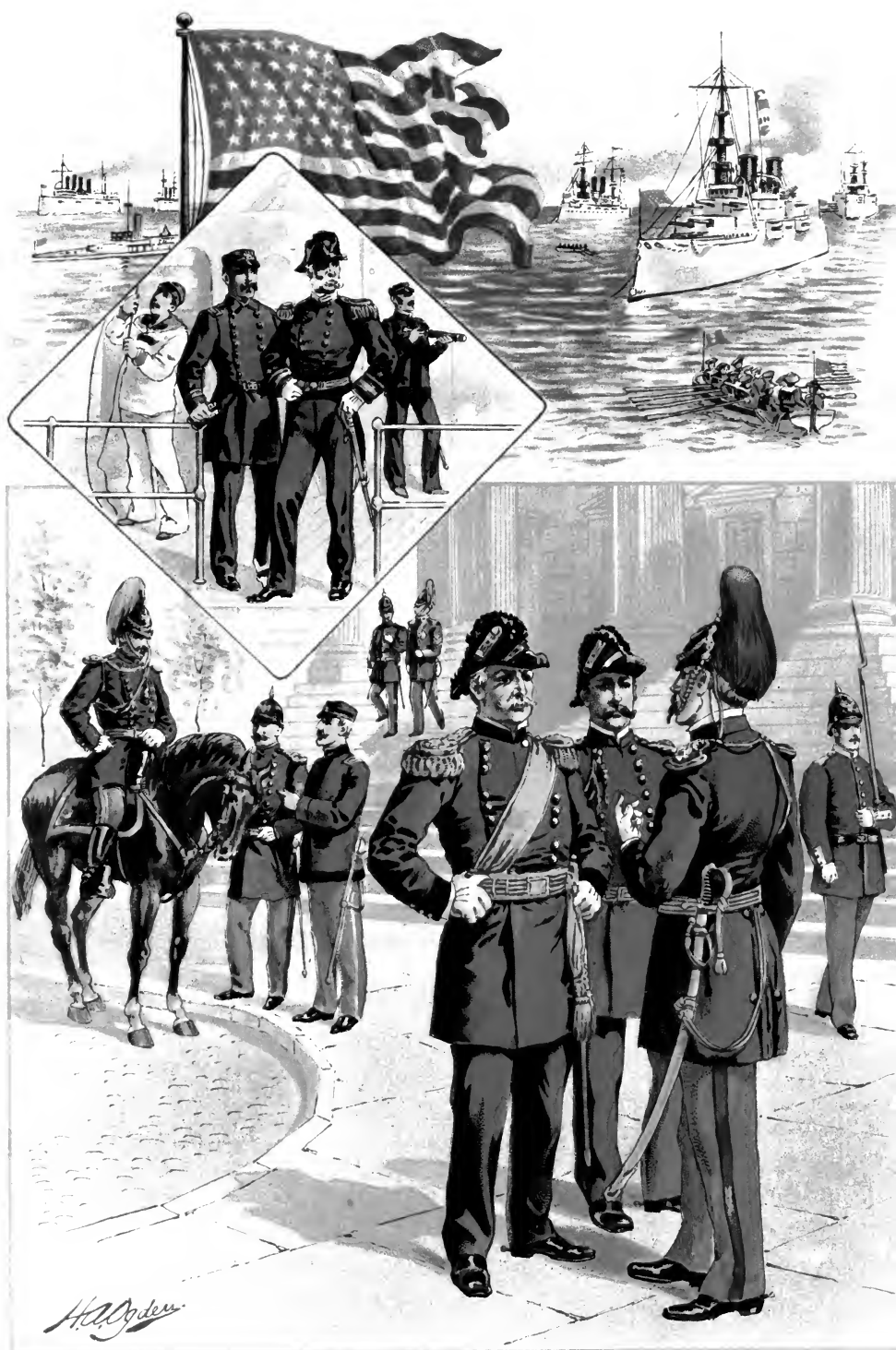
Governor
at Last

Shortly after nine o'clock on the night of January 31, Senator Goebel was propped up with pillows in bed and took the oath of office as governor of Kentucky. It was administered by Chief Justice Hazelrigg, and Goebel signed his name clearly and distinctly. His first act was to appoint General John B. Castleman, late of the First Kentucky Regiment, Adjutant General of the Kentucky State Guard, and to issue an order dispersing the one thousand troops to their respective homes.

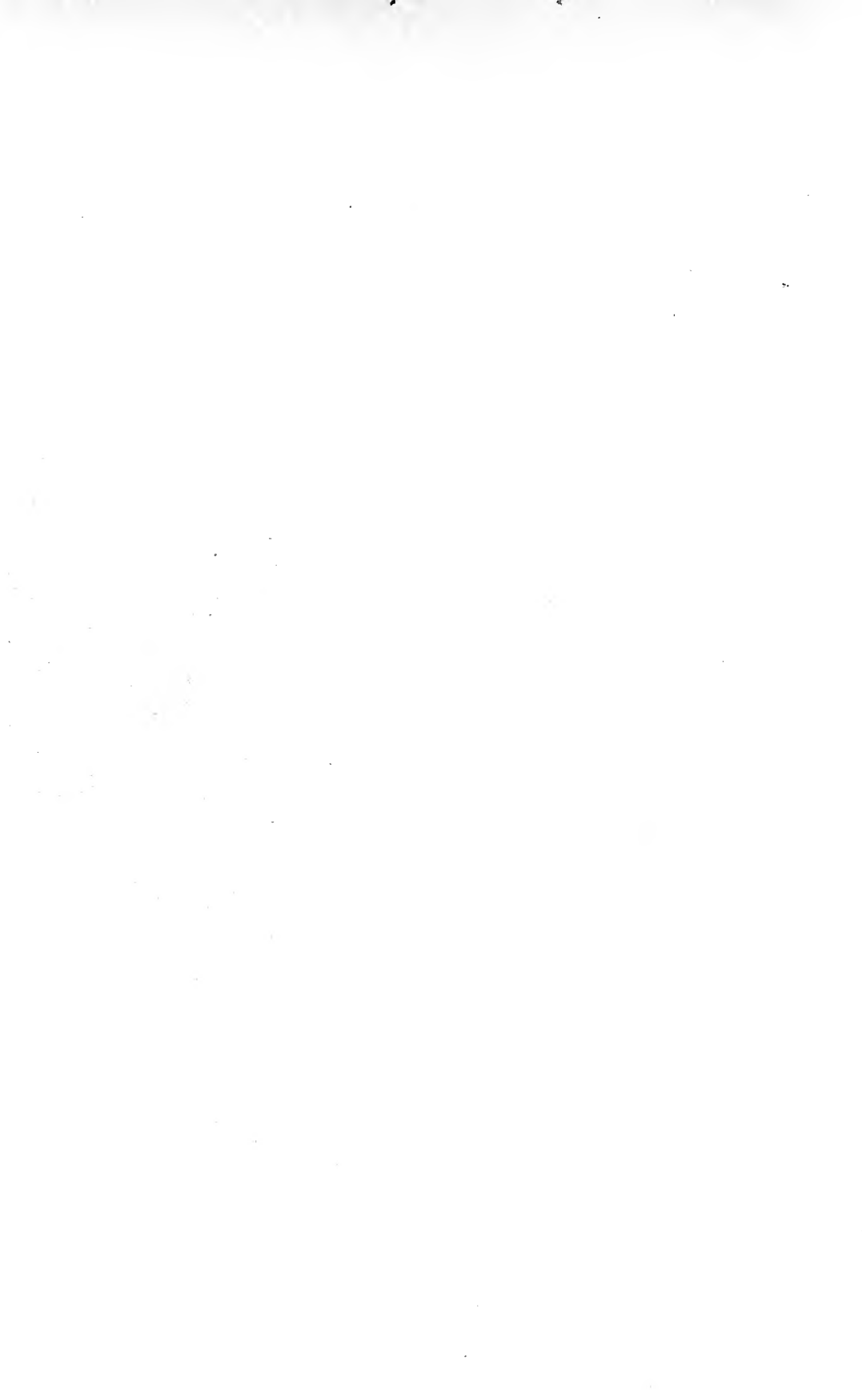
The militia, acting under orders of Governor Taylor, prevented the General Assembly from meeting at the State House, and the members signed a round robin declaring Goebel the legally elected governor. When their lawyers, however, came to look further into the matter, they decided that such declaration was not sufficient to make him governor, and there would have to be a meeting of the legislature, first of its two branches and then in joint session. The State House having been denied them, the legislators held these meetings in a hotel, and formal action was taken. After this, Goebel and Beckham (lieutenant-governor) were again sworn in, and Kentucky was provided with two sets of State officers, each claiming title by due process of law.

Death of
Goebel

The belief was general that Goebel would recover, for he was young and possessed a fine physique, but at a little before eight o'clock on the night of February 8 he died in his room at the Capitol Hotel. His immediate friends knew several hours previously that he



UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS - PRESENT DAY



could not survive, and during the afternoon they prepared a circular which was widely distributed. It was an appeal to his supporters to keep cool, to bow to the law in all things, and carefully to abstain from any violence.

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—
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1900

Meanwhile Governor Taylor had strengthened his position in the Executive Building, and the State House grounds became a military camp, with triple guards and sentries, and with every avenue of approach commanded by loaded Gatling guns. The Democrats had appealed to the State courts to restrain Taylor by injunction from interfering with the meeting of the General Assembly at the capital, but the court officer who attempted to serve notice of this proceeding was arrested and held for several days as a military prisoner. A writ of habeas corpus was given to the sheriff for the production of this man in court, but the sheriff was denied admission by those to whom the writ was addressed.

Guarding
the State
House

It is the sober second thought of American citizens that is to be relied upon in such distressful emergencies. To avert certain anarchy, the representatives of the two leading parties now came together, seven on each side, to arrange a way out of the difficulty. An agreement was reached which provided that if the General Assembly declared that the Democratic candidates for governor and lieutenant-governor were entitled to the offices, the Republican occupants should submit without further protest; that both parties should do their utmost to repeal the Goebel election law and substitute a fair law in its place; that conditions should remain *in statu quo* till Monday, February 12; that nothing should be done to hinder the General Assembly from meeting and taking action; that the State contest board on minor offices should not decide any contests till the main question was settled; that the State troops should be removed from Frankfort; and that State officials should have immunity from charges of treason and insurrection.

Truce

On February 14, 1900, the Republican State officials made application for an injunction to stop the Democratic State Election Commissioners from proceeding with the contest to oust the newly-elected Republican officials from office. This application was made in the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati. Judge William H. Taft, who presided, decided that the Federal court had no jurisdiction in the election dispute and therefore could not interfere.

No
Federal
Inter-
ference

On February 21 an agreement was reached by the Republicans and

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Democrats that the dispute should go to the courts at the earliest possible day. The cases were to be tried before Circuit Court Judge Field, of Louisville, then to be appealed to the Court of Appeals, with the probability that the question would be finally submitted to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of error.

A Nomi-
nal Dem-
ocratic
Victory

On February 26 the State Board of Election Commissioners rendered a decision giving certificates to the Democratic contestants for the minor State officers, while the Republicans refused to surrender the offices thus claimed.

The
Legisla-
ture
Adjourns

The tension was greatly strained, and a collision of the armed forces and partisans seemed imminent at any time. On March 11 Governor Taylor issued an address in which he declared that the courts had become so partisan that they were simply courts of conviction and not of trial. He asserted that the \$100,000 reward which it was proposed to offer for the capture and conviction of the assassin of Senator Goebel was to be used politically for the bloodshed of innocent men. The legislature adjourned March 13 and happily was free from the violence that many feared. No amendment to the election law reached a final vote, so that the Goebel act remained in force. The most notable resolutions passed were those appropriating \$100,000 reward for the conviction of the assassin of Senator Goebel, and the same amount for the equipment of a militia under General Castleman, commanding officer of the Democratic government.

Indict-
ments

Up to the time of going to press with this volume the situation continued strained, although the legislature decided the election in favor of the Democratic party and declared Mr. Beckham to be the legal governor. The Court of Appeals of Kentucky sustained the opinion of the lower court which upheld the legislative action, but the Republican party seem determined to try every method of securing the victory for themselves, declaring that they will carry the case to the highest authority in the land,—the Supreme Court of the United States. Confessions by two members of the Republican party who had been arrested on charges of being implicated in the assassination of Mr. Goebel incriminated the Republican Secretary of State and other party leaders, several of whom have been indicted by the grand jury, but the trial has been postponed for several months, so that the truth about the disgraceful affair will be unknown for a long while.

The wonderful discoveries already made in electrical science, and the certainty that we are on the edge of still more amazing ones, leave little doubt that the twentieth century will see the "Age of Steam" supplanted by the "Age of Electricity." When the electromagnetic telegraph was invented by Professor Morse, as related in another part of this work, the whole world was startled and believed that ingenuity and invention could go no further in that direction. But now a successful means of telegraphing without the use of wires has been found. Numerous tests of Signor Marconi's system have been made, and its practicability has been established beyond question. During the yacht races for the *America's* cup, in the autumn of 1899, apparatus was installed on the steamer *Ponce* and at the Navesink Highlands. The first message sent by wireless telegraphy over a considerable distance in this country was flashed between the stations on September 29, during the naval parade in honor of Admiral Dewey. The result was perfect, even when the *Ponce* was as far up the North River as 125th Street. A less expensive apparatus for wireless telegraphy was tested by the Lighthouse Department at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, August 15, 1899. It is the invention of W. J. Clark and covered a distance of three and a half miles, but beyond that the signals were not so clear. Many other experiments, both in this country and in Europe, have placed the success of this astounding invention beyond all possible doubt.

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Wireless
Tele-
graphy

Secretary Hay, in January, 1900, gained an important diplomatic triumph in the Far Eastern question. In the general scramble of the great Powers for the possession of territory in China, in the form of treaty ports or "spheres of influence," there was fear on the part of the United States that our commercial privileges would be injuriously affected. The informal assurances given from time to time by the several Powers did not satisfy Mr. Hay, who requested Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, and Japan to express in written, unequivocal language that the treaty rights of the United States with China would not be affected by the new treaties entered into by them with China. Every one of the five Powers named gave such assurances, and thus the "open door" with China has been secured beyond recall.

The
"Open
Door"
with
China

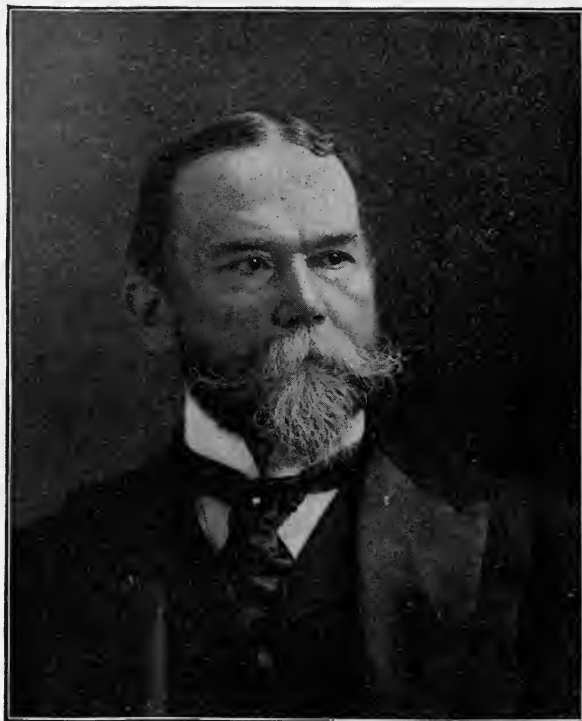
No such congratulation, however, attaches to the treaty that was proposed with Great Britain regarding the building of a canal across the Central American Isthmus, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The Nic-
aragua
Canal

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On April 19, 1850, Mr. John M. Clayton, then our Secretary of State, and Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer, English Minister at Washington, signed a treaty in which so much interest has lately been aroused

that the full purport of the document should be understood. This treaty consisted of nine articles, which may be thus summarized:



HON. JOHN HAY, SECRETARY OF STATE

1. The United States and Great Britain were forbidden to assume exclusive control of the ship canal contemplated, nor could they fortify it or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America.

2. In case of war between Great Britain and the United States, the respective vessels should be exempt from molestation.

3. The parties engaged in building the canal should be protected while so employed.

4. The two governments were to use their influence with other governments to facilitate the construction of the canal.

5. The contracting parties were to guarantee the neutrality of the canal, so that it should be forever open and free except under certain specified conditions.

6. Other friendly Powers were to be invited to join on equal terms in the enterprise.

7. A year was given to such parties as might be engaged in constructing the canal to prove their ability to continue the same.

The
Clayton-
Bulwer
Treaty

8. The same protection was provided for the building of other practicable communication by railway or canal across the isthmus.

9. Ratifications of the treaty were to be exchanged within six months from April 19, 1850.

It will be noted that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was framed on the supposition that the canal was to be built at once. Furthermore, the treaty was to be an international compact, but the only Powers which signed it were Great Britain and the United States. The expectation was that European capital under private auspices would be digging the canal before the end of the first year, nor did anyone in this country consider the canal as of necessity under the sole political control of the United States.

No canal, however, was dug, and when the question of the construction of one by our own government arose the important question to be settled was whether the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was still in force. If it were, then we were estopped from the exclusive control of the canal, and, in the event of war, we were forbidden to close or fortify it for our own protection, even though we had paid every dollar involved in the construction of the canal.

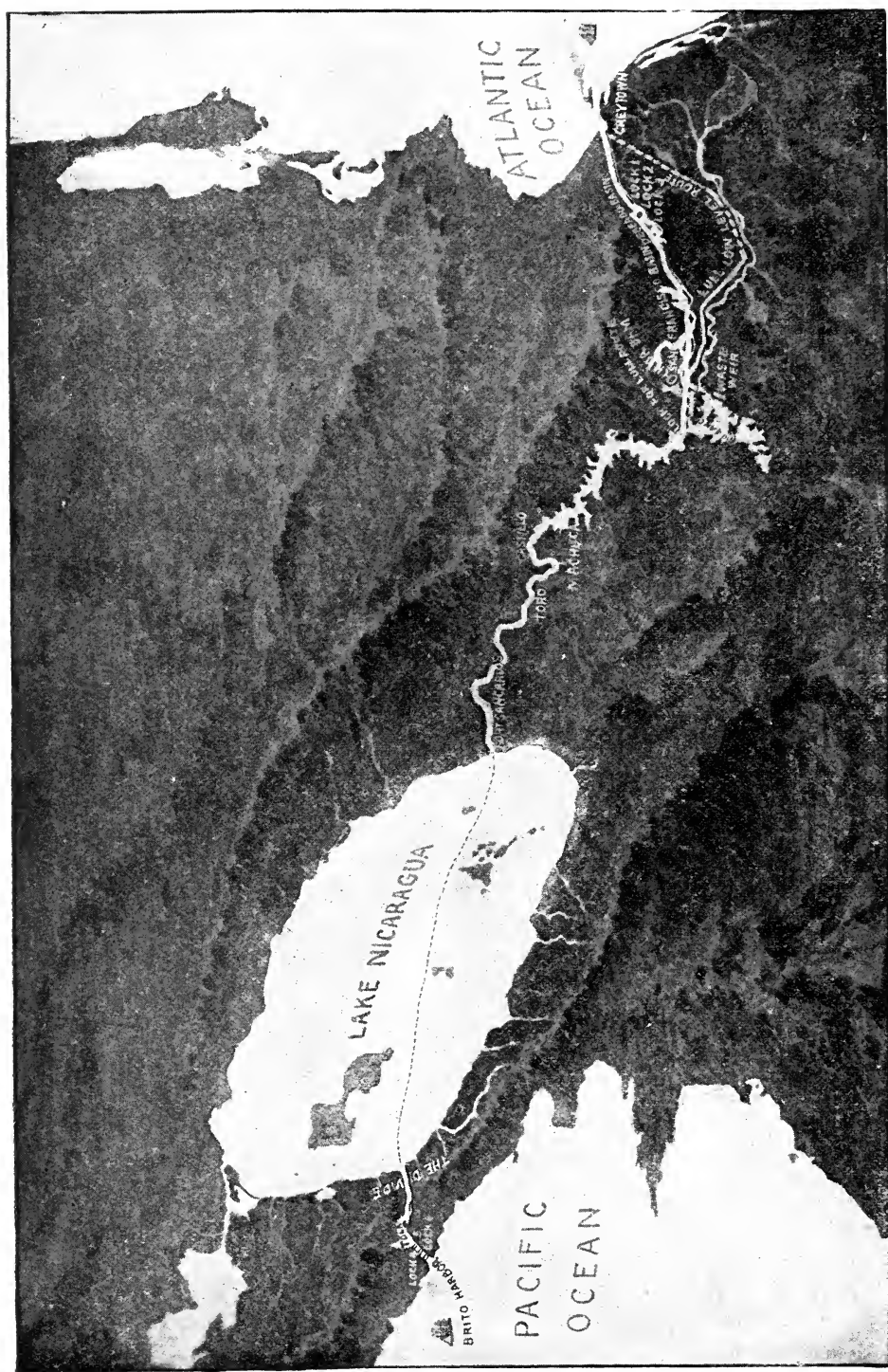
Now the foremost international authorities agree that in interpreting old treaties nations must consider mutual obligations and equities. Since the treaty named referred to a contemplated event which never occurred (the building of the canal), its provisions are dead and have been dead for nearly half a century. Moreover, it was signed by a minority of the Powers that it was intended should be directly interested. In other words, a quorum was never present to do business, and the minority adjourned *sine die* a long time ago.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty referred strictly to a state of affairs existing at that time, while its provisions have been repeatedly disregarded by Great Britain and have been treated as obsolete by our own government. Still further, both England and the highest American legal authorities have conceded for a long time that nothing in the treaty referred to stands in the way of the United States constructing the Nicaragua Canal whenever ready to do so.

In January, 1900, committees of both houses of Congress made unanimous reports favoring the prompt building of the canal by the United States government, to which title was to be secured by cessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The plan in view treated the canal as a part of the navigable waters of the United States. Its

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Interpre-
tation of
Treaties



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL

value to us would be almost beyond estimate, for it would connect the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, saving several thousand miles in communication between the oceans and fully doubling the effectiveness of the navy.

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The wise statesmanship of this act and its far-reaching good to us were so apparent that it is improbable that a single voice would be raised or a single vote recorded against it. When, however, everything was going smoothly, the announcement was made that Secretary Hay on the part of the United States, and Lord Pauncefote on behalf of Great Britain, had signed a treaty which bound the United States never to fortify its own canal or use it in time of war to accomplish the very object the country had in view in constructing the canal.

The
Hay-
Paunce-
fote
Treaty

It is not necessary to quote this remarkable treaty in full, since its import can be given in a few words. It provides that the United States shall pay all the expense of building the canal, but it shall be for the equal benefit of the commerce of all nations and shall be neutralized by the guarantee of the leading commercial Powers of the world. In plain language, Mr. Hay's plan asked the European Powers to take political control of a canal built on the American continent by the United States government.

Now, self-preservation is the first law of nature, and nothing can be more certain than that in the event of war with any foreign nation we should make the best possible use of the canal for our own interests. The United States would never consent to the tying of its hands in deference to that shortsighted spirit of self-renunciation which led our officials to anticipate by a hundred years, more or less, the grand epoch when all nations shall disarm and wage war no more.

One reason why Japan went to war with China was to learn whether she was strong enough to repudiate her vexatious commercial foreign treaties which bound her hand and foot. She found out that she had the power to repudiate them, and did so, and all the world conceded that she did right.

Repudia-
tion of
Treaties

When a man gives a promissory note it is all-important in law that it shall be "for value received." There is not the shadow of any substantial obligation on the part of the United States behind the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and, since nothing has been received, there is nothing to pay. Upon no one point are international authorities more unanimously agreed than that, when treaties are signed that are

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Duty
of the
United
States

temporary in their nature, their form of perpetuity in phrasing shall be disregarded when the temporary circumstances that brought such treaties into existence are past. New conditions demand new treatment of the situation.

The simple duty of the United States—and there can be no diversity of sentiment on this point, nor is there the least unfriendliness to Great Britain, which could not deny the justice of our position—was to ask that government formally to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and then for the United States to construct the canal and retain exclusive control over it. Concessions ought to have been secured long ago from Nicaragua and Costa Rica that would have given us complete sovereignty over the necessary strip of territory, after which our assurances to Great Britain would have won her hearty agreement to waive the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and to give her moral support to a project that could not fail to be of vast benefit to her interests.

Let us look a little more closely into the obnoxious provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It was announced at first that it abrogated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but, instead of doing so, it simply modifies it, thereby acknowledging its present force and validity and reversing the judgment of the predecessors of Mr. Hay, who held that the present binding character of the old treaty was removed by the persistent violation of its terms by Great Britain. The new treaty does not abrogate the provision forbidding England to exercise dominion over the Mosquito Coast or any part of Central America. This is the very ground upon which Mr. Hay's predecessors have based their contention and the American case. Every obstacle against exclusive American control is retained. We should be simply toll-collector and policeman, without a weapon with which to maintain that position. In case of war we should be obliged to allow the ships of the enemy to pass through the canal on their paying the regular toll, and as to our own ships we should be forced to hold them a prescribed time while those of the enemy were ravaging our coast cities and working general destruction. Finally, by welcoming foreign control of such important interests on the American continent, we should strike a fatal blow at the Monroe Doctrine, one of the dearest heritages from the "Golden Age" of our politics.

Violating
the
Monroe
Doctrine

It will be observed that one of the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty forbade Great Britain to assume sovereignty over any

of the Central American states. To-day she exercises absolute sovereignty over Belize, or British Honduras, and, since 1850, the boundaries of the Belize settlement, now changed into a Crown Colony, have been greatly extended at the expense of the neighboring republics. What is clearer than that, since Great Britain has thus openly violated one of the important provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the same is voidable at the pleasure of the United States? Such was the conclusion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, and such was the position taken by the committee which unanimously reported the Nicaragua Canal bill to the Senate.

As the full meaning of the new treaty became known, a wave of opposition spread through the country against its confirmation by the Senate. The leading journals and many prominent citizens condemned it so strongly that Congress could not close its ears to the appeals. Senator Davis, of Minnesota, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, prepared an amendment which was accepted, and which gave to the United States practical control of the canal; and the bill with this amendment was reported to the Senate, March 9, 1900, by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

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The
Davis
Amend-
ment



APPENDIX

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The Declaration of Independence

In Congress, July 4, 1776

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WHEN in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are

sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.—Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Government:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in

the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attention to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of

this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

John Penn John Hancock John Hart
Wm Lloyd Wm Parson
Edw. T. Hooker Saml. Adams
Step. Hopkins Geo. Clymer
Charles Carroll of Carroll Md. Elbridge Gerry
Thos. M. Keaf Roger Sherman Saml. Huntington
Wm. Whipple Josiah Bartlett Benj. Franklin
Geo. Taylor Josiah Bartlett Benj. Franklin
Wm. Williams Rich. Stockton John Morton
Oliver Wolcott Jas. Wilson Le. Gro. Ross
Thos. Stone Samuel Chan. Robt. Treat Paine
George Wythe Matthew Thornton
Fran. Lewis Jr. Wm. Harrison
Lewis Morris Abra. Clark Cesar Rodney
Arthur Middleton Fra. Hopkinson
Geo. Walton Carter Braxton James Wilson
Richard Henry Lee Jas. Bay ward Junr
Benjamin Rush John Adams Robt. Morris
Lyman Hall Joseph Hewes Button Gwinnett
Francis Lightfoot Lee
William Ellery Edward Rutledge Jas. Smith

FAC-SIMILE OF THE SIGNATURES TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

New Hampshire—JOSIAH BARTLETT, WM. WHIPPLE, MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts Bay—JOHN HANCOCK, SAML. ADAMS, JOHN ADAMS, ROBT. TREAT PAINE, ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island—STEP. HOPKINS, WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut—ROGER SHERMAN, SAM'EL HUNTINGTON, WM. WILLIAMS, OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York—WM. FLOYD, PHIL. LIVINGSTON, FRANS. LEWIS, LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey—RICH'D. STOCKTON, JNO. WITHERSPOON, FRAS. HOPKINSON, JOHN HART, ABRA. CLARK.

Pennsylvania—ROBT. MORRIS, BENJAMIN RUSH, BENJA. FRANKLIN, JOHN MORTON, GEO. CLYMER, JAS. SMITH, GEO. TAYLOR, JAMES WILSON, GEO. ROSS.

Delaware—CÆSAR RODNEY, GEO. READ, THO. M'KEAN.

Maryland—SAMUEL CHASE, WM. PACA, THOS. STONE, CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

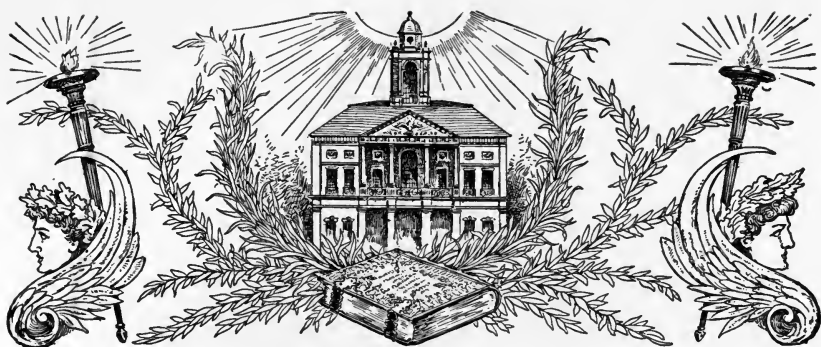
Virginia—GEORGE WYTHE, RICHARD HENRY LEE, TH. JEFFERSON, BENJA. HARRISON, THOS. NELSON, jr., FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, CARTER BRAXTON.

North Carolina—WM. HOOPER, JOSEPH HEWES, JOHN PENN.

South Carolina—EDWARD RUTLEDGE, THOS. HEYWARD, Junr., THOMAS LYNCH, Junr., ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia—BUTTON GWINNETT, LYMAN HALL, GEO. WALTON.





The Constitution of the United States

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.*

ARTICLE I

SECTION I.—All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

* The Federal Convention which framed the Constitution met at Philadelphia in May, 1787, and completed its work September 17th. The number of delegates chosen to the convention was sixty-five; ten did not attend; sixteen declined signing the Constitution, or left the convention before it was ready to be signed; thirty-nine signed.

The states ratified the Constitution in the following order :

Delaware	December 7, 1787	Maryland.....	April 28, 1788
Pennsylvania	December 12, 1787	South Carolina.....	May 23, 1788
New Jersey.....	December 18, 1787	New Hampshire.....	July 21, 1788
Georgia.	January 2, 1788	Virginia.....	June 25, 1788
Connecticut.....	January 9, 1788	New York	July 26, 1788
Massachusetts.....	February 6, 1788	North Carolina.....	November 21, 1789
		Rhode Island.....	May 29, 1790.

The first ten amendments were proposed in 1789, and declared adopted in 1791. The eleventh amendment was proposed in 1794, and declared adopted in 1798. The twelfth amendment was proposed in 1803, and declared adopted in 1804. The thirteenth amendment was proposed and adopted in 1865. The fourteenth amendment was proposed in 1866, and adopted in 1868. The fifteenth amendment was proposed in 1869, and adopted in 1870.

SECTION II.—The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of *New Hampshire* shall be entitled to choose three, *Massachusetts* eight, *Rhode Island and Providence Plantations* one, *Connecticut* five, *New York* six, *New Jersey* four, *Pennsylvania* eight, *Delaware* one, *Maryland* six, *Virginia* ten, *North Carolina* five, *South Carolina* five, and *Georgia* three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III.—The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year;

and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

SECTION IV.—The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V.—Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish

its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.—The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION VII.—All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of

each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII.—The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces ;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions ;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by session of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings ; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION IX.—The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another ; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law ; and a regular statement and account

of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

SECTION X.—No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II

SECTION I.—The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives, to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list

of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of voters of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]*

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

* This clause of the Constitution has been amended. See twelfth article of the amendments.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he may have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation :

“ I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SECTION II.—The President shall be Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III.—He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public

ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION IV.—The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

SECTION I.—The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II.—The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before-mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION III.—Treason against the United States shall consist only

in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION I.—Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II.—The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION III.—New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

SECTION IV.—The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress, provided that no amendments which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives beforementioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

George Washington, President, and Deputy from VIRGINIA.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.

MASSACHUSETTS—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.

CONNECTICUT—William Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman.

NEW YORK—Alexander Hamilton.

NEW JERSEY—William Livingston, David Brearly, William Patterson, Jonathan Dayton.

PENNSYLVANIA—Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris.

DELAWARE—George Read, Gunning Bedford, Jr., John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom.

MARYLAND—James McHenry, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll.

VIRGINIA—John Blair, James Madison, Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA—William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson.

SOUTH CAROLINA—John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.

GEORGIA—William Few, Abraham Baldwin.

Attest: William Jackson, *Secretary*.



AMENDMENTS

ARTICLE I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or

property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

ARTICLE XI

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted

against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the Presidents of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the

office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII

SECTION I.—Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION II.—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV

SECTION I.—All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION II.—Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION III.—No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support

the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

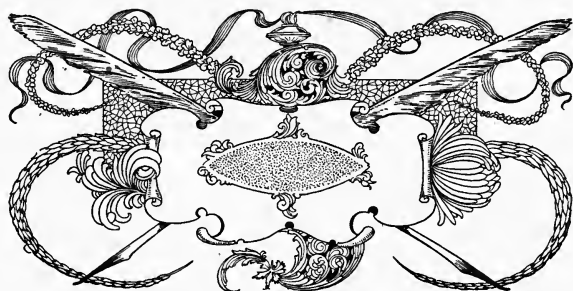
SECTION IV.—The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

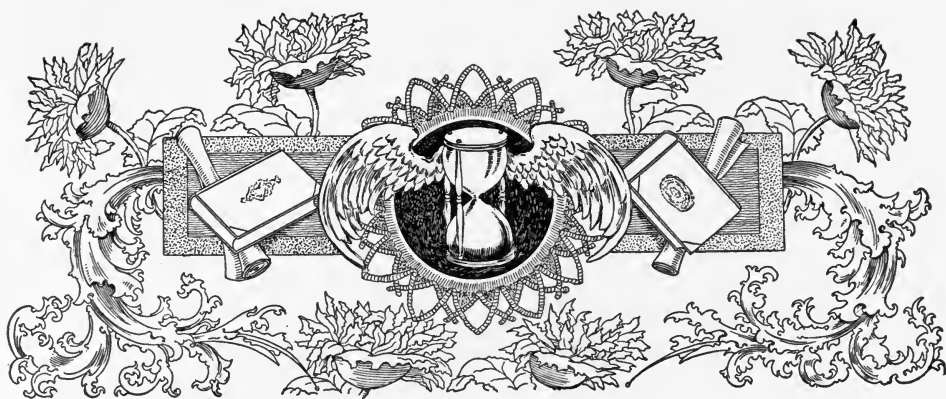
SECTION V.—The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV

SECTION I.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION II.—The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.





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- 1844** Accident to the steamship *Princeton*, 771—Trouble with the Mormons, 772—The copper mines of Lake Superior, 773—Anti-rent war, 774—Completion of the magnetic telegraph, 775—Presidential election, 775—Strikes in Philadelphia, 1593—Venezuelan boundary question, 1639.
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- 1866** Termination of reciprocity treaty with England, 833—Proclamation that Civil War is over, 1346—The Fenians invade Canada, 1360—Passage of the Civil Rights Bill, 1369—The Ku-Klux Klan formed, 1384—Establishment of first post of the Grand Army of the Republic, 1522—Tennessee restored to the Union, 1728.
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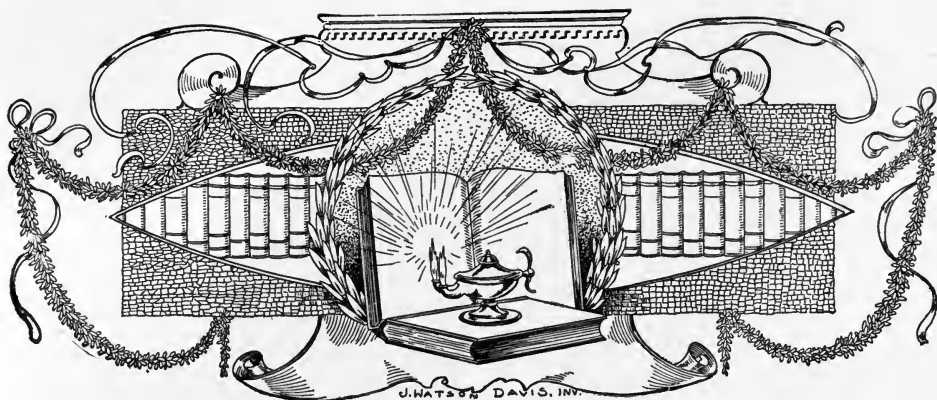
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